The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 31 1873. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

The following, which is known as "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," was first published in 1488, and republished in 1641. All the events predicted in it, except that mentioned in the last two lines—which is still in the future—have already come to pass:—

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe,
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be
And gold be found at root of tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world to an end shall come,
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

THE GRAY SPECTRE

It was a large Gothic cottage, situated on the banks of an inland river. Nature had endowed the spot with beauty, and art was only invoked to finish it with elegance. Three tiers of green grass descended, like a flight of emerald steps, from the low French windows to the oval garden plots in front. Tiny statuettes peeped out from arches of roses, and angels of marble, in flying posture, were scattered here and there among the luxuriant flowers. In the centre of each plot was a fountain, in the form of a mermaid, from which infinitisimal streams of water were sent quivering into the air, and, sparkling for an instant under the sunlight, fell into the basin with a silvery splash.

Ah! it was a home fit for a princess, and such was there, in all but title. Lily Lonsdale, the brightest, happiest, dearest little woman that ever lived, reigned supreme within those walls. Perhaps her brown eyes shone sternly sometimes, and perhaps her red lips were not always formed in a smile; if they had been, the contrast with ours would have been so great that we should have felt inferior and uncomfortable. So you see, it is well that no one is perfect.

"Pearl! Pearl! Oh, you naughty thing!"

A wild, caroling laugh followed these words, and then Lily came running upon the lawn, closely followed by a lithe, beautiful gray-hound. Sinking upon one of the steps, the maiden pushed the shining masses of brown hair from her shoulders and drew a long breath.

"We've had a splendid run, hav'nt we, Pearl?" she said, with another careless laugh.

The animal placed his fore-paws in her lap, and stretching out his long, velvety head, gave his mistress a canine kiss.

"Oh, you teaze, let me alone! Get down, I say!"

The dog obeyed, and crouched at her feet. Just then a step sounded upon the gravel-path, and the animal, half raising himself, growled menacingly.

"Oh, you silly thing, be still, I wonder who's coming."

"I, Lily."

A tall, handsome young man leaned over the gate and gazed upon her flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes with admiration. The girl grew serious, and said demurely:

"How do you do, Cousin Will?"

"*Cousin* Will" he repeated, biting the ends of his long moustache. "Why do you always call me that, Lily?"

"Have you any choice of names?" asked she, saucily.

A slight frown clouded his brow, and he turned partially away. She laughed provokingly, and began caressing the dog again. Minutes passed and William Ashbrook still held his preoccupied attitude. He would not gratify her by letting her know how much she had pained him. When at last he looked round she and Pearl were gone, but he knew where to seek them, and started for the river. When he reached its banks he beheld the little blue and gold skiff dancing on the waters, and Lily's own hands wielding the oars, while Pearl contentedly crouched in the bow. It was a beautiful picture framed in amber sunlight. The young man sighed, and unconsciously the words left his lips:

"Oh, Lily, if you but dreamed how I love you, you would, could not, be so cold to me, unless indeed your heart is another's."

The thought was painful, and he shut his teeth together to repress the fierce, jealous words that came to his lips. Then he ran along the bank until he was even with the boat.

"Come ashore, you little sprite. Let me row for you," he exclaimed, cheerfully, his dark reflection having passed.

"Pearl will bite you," she answered, laughing.

"Be serious, Lily. I would speak with you. Will you deny me!"

"Oh, you great plague! Now get in, if you want to," and she guided the frail craft toward the bank. He stepped in, and after some argument she resigned the oars to him and took a seat in the stern. He now became strangely silent, and the only sound that greeted their ears was the musical ripple of the silvery waters as the boat bounded on.

"Lily," he said, at length, in a low, earnest tone.

"Cousin Will," she replied, imperturbably.

"I wish you would relinquish that expression," he said, somewhat testily. "It is true that my great grandmother's sister's son's daughter is your mother, but it leaves little relation between you and me. If it is a pleasure to you to imagine any, why just call me your dear great-grandmother's sister's son's daughter's third cousin."

A slight smile played over his face, as he concluded. Lily looked at the earth and sky, and twirled her hat with cool indifference.

"Lily, I love you—not as a cousin, but as one I would marry. You must have known it—you must have felt it."

He drew in his oars, and allowed the boat to float at will, while his eyes sought her face imploringly. She seemed startled and confused at first, but presently the blushes faded away, and she said, with a certain indescribable *naivette.*

"Love me? Marry me? You must be crazy, Cousin Will!"

"Ah! then I'm not worthy of your love, perhaps. Crazy! Thank you."

"I didn't mean to hurt your feelings."

"And yet you are at it continually."

"Then I should make you a very poor wife. We'd better go ashore."

"Forgive me, Lily. Say, darling, that you love me. This must not end this way. I shall never forgive myself nor you."

"I don't ask your forgiveness, sir."

"Ah!"

He pulled furiously at his oars, and the boat flew towards the bank. He glanced imploringly upon his companion as he helped her out, but there was no answering look in her eyes. In silence they walked towards the house, and without a word or a glance she entered and left him standing on the lawn.

So this was to be the end of all his hopes. Well, it was partly his fault. His pride had caused him to repeat her words, instead of pressing his proposal. Would she have said yes? Oh, bah! What difference could it make now? His life was spoiled, and no matter how, he must bear it. And, feeling as miserable as a man can be conveniently, he left the grounds.

Lily was in the drawing-room, sitting at the piano, at eight o'clock that evening, when Mr. Stockton, a London banker, called. It was a relief to see anybody, for she was not so happy as usual, and she wished to be amused. Horatio Stockton was a great man in his own estimation, and his words and gestures were fashioned after the manner of great men. His smiles always measured just so much, his tones never rose above such a point. They were standing by the window now, he and Lily, gazing out upon the beautiful moonlight.

"How should you like to live in London, my dear Miss Lonsdale?" he asked in his bland way.

"I have heard that it is a very grand place," was the maiden's evasive reply.

"Yes my dear Miss Lonsdale, it is. And pardon me, it needs only one thing more to make it dearer than ever to me—yourself. Be not alarmed, I beg of you. I love you as men of my experience only can love. Will you leave this charming spot and become the star of my home?"

Lily, surprised, flattered and excited knew not what to do or say.

"Pray listen to me. I am wealthy; all your home luxuries you shall have, and more too. I am not a young man, to become giddy, Lily. I have passed all that. Will you be mine?"

"Yes," she said, impulsively, rashly.

At that moment there was a rustling in the bushes near the window, and Lily saw a pale, agonized face gleam upon her with reproach. She started and caught her breath. Mr. Stockton sprang to her aid, but she waved him away and sank into a chair. Presently she recovered, and they conversed on their prospects, he calling her his "dearly beloved," and "beautiful pet," but she felt little interest in him or his words.

At ten o'clock he left the house, and she went to her room, to revel in remorse and to weep bitter tears. Whom had she revenged? Alas—herself! Leave her beautiful home, her parents and Will, to go to London with one she loved not. A darker picture could hardly have been suggested to her mind. In the meantime the banker had met with a very strange adventure. Lily had bade him good night at the head of the long staircase. Every one else in the house had retired, and a hush pervaded the very air. Slowly Mr. Stockton descended the stairs, thinking intently upon his success. As he reached the landing he looked up and a succession of chills passed over his frame. Before him stood a tall figure, robed in filmy gray, her white face and bright blue eyes bent upon him accusingly. He strove to collect his courage, but it oozed out in drops of cold perspiration, and he reeled against the baluster, clutching it wildly with both hands.

"Go!"

The apparition raised one long, white arm and pointed toward the door. Glad to escape so easily, he staggered towards the door and, hastily opening it, dashed into the street. Half an hour later he was in his hotel. Having quieted himself with a large glass of brandy, he lighted a cigar and lay back in his chair.

"That face looked remarkably like Alicia's," he mused. "And yet it cannot be possible. 'Tis eight years since I saw her—she can have no idea where I am. But what was it? Ugh! I don't like these things. I must marry that little jewel as quickly as possible. Ha! What's that?"

He started in affright as a faint knock sounded upon the door, and he hesitated whether to open it. Again came a rap louder than the first, and the man tremblingly arose. If she should be alive. But no—the idea was absurd! A succession of knocks now echoed on the panel, and lest the whole corridor should be aroused he quickly opened the door. A gray figure swept past him and glided to a remote corner of the room.

"Who are you? What do you want?" he excitedly whispered.

"Silence! Shut that door!" was the imperious reply.

He obeyed, and advanced to the centre of the room. 'Twas the apparition thae he had seen at the Lonsdale mansion. Tht figure advanced and threw off the gauzy robe, exposing a finely formed woman of middle age attired in drab.

"Alicia," he gasped, turning deadly pale.

"Aye, villain, your deserted wife! The woman you abused and maltreated. Oh, perjurer, do you ever think of your vows at the altar?"

"I supposed you dead," he faltered, pressing his hands against his shaking knees.

"'Tis false! You thought to escape, but earth could not have hidden you from me. Oh, how my nature revolts against itself when I think that I ever loved you, you cringing apology for a man. Sit down and write. Obey quickly. Tell that young and trusting girl what you are and in what relation I stand to you. You shall ruin no more homes."

He complied, but with rage and mortification. The note written, the woman took it, not daring to trust him to deliver it. Then she told him calmly that he should support her in a style commensurate with his wealth, but that she should only be his wife in public, and in private his master. Thus ended Mr. Horatio Stockton's dream of a new wife.

Poor Lily! She awoke the next morning with a shudder as she thought of the fate she had forced upon herself. But relief came during the forenoon, and as she read Mr. Stockton's note a horror settled upon her heart, and then she felt a disgust with herself that was almost unendurable. If Will would only come, it seemed as if her burden would be made lighter. But the day, month, and year passed, and no one heard aught of William Ashbrook. At first, Lily grieved all the day long, and Pearl was not thought of; but time, with its healing hand, smoothed the first keen anguish down to an occasional sadness. But Lily would not marry, though she had many excellent offers.

'Twas summer again, and Lily and Pearl were down by the river-side, the girl sitting on a camp-stool, and the hound stretched out at her feet. Gradually old memories rushed in upon her mind, and tears came into her eyes. As if in sympathy, the intelligent dog arose and lapped his mistress's white hands.

"Pretty Pearl," she said, stroking his soft fur. "Poor Pearl, wouldn't you like to know where Willie is?"

He howled plaintively, and rubbed his head against her knee.

"I was cross to Willie, wasn't I Pearl?" she continued, the tears still falling. "I drove him away with my cold words, and perhaps he'll never come back, Pearl; and if he don't, why, I shall die—I know I shall!"

And she pressed her hands to her face and wept passionately. At that instant a pair of strong arms lifted her up bodily, and warm kisses fell upon her cheeks, lips and brow, while the earnest words saluted her ears.

"My sweet! my beautiful! my own!"

Removing herself from his embrace, she droped her eyes, and ran away blushing.

"Don't you love me, Lilly?" he urged," chasing her, and again throwing his arms around her. She looked up shyly, half smiling through her tears, and nodded.

"And you loved me a year ago to-day, did'nt you, darling?" Another nod, and a quiver of the red lips. "And you'll always love me, and we'll be very happy, won't we Lily?"

"Yes, dear Willie," and she nestled her head upon his shoulder, and looked upon him with devotion in her brown eyes.

One month later they were married, and time has proved the depth of their affection. William knows nothing of the termination of Mr. Stockton's wooing. Lily feeling ashamed of herself whenever a thought of the incident crosses her mind.

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The Suspended Captain of the Lost Atlantic.

A late Halifax letter says: Captain Williams since the calamity has remained in Halifax and the vicinity of the steamer, which was wrecked while in his command. His conduct has been such as to show that he appreciated his own position and sympathizes deeply as a man can with those who were plunged in affliction by the sad event for which he is set down as wholly or partly responsible. If he was negligent or incompetent it cannot be said of him that he is not a brave and feeling man. Although a cripple and only able to hobble around slowly, with the aid of a cane, he did much more to save life on the night of the wreck than he has ever been credited for, and he was among the very last to leave the sinking vessel. Since the disaster, too, he had manifested a sorrow, contrition and manliness which the bereaved friends here in search of the bodies of their dear ones have frequently admired and remarked upon. The story of the terrible night he cannot allude to without feelings of emotion, and the grief which bears down upon him at times seems to almost drive him out of reason. He has watched with mournful interest the various operations of the divers around the wreck, and more than once has been noticed passing the half-sunken vessel with his eyes filled with tears. "How this over could have happened is more than I can tell," he remarked the other day, when the almost nude body of a poor German woman was hooked up. "Why," said he, "I have carried over a million passengers across the Atlantic, and never lost a soul nor had an accident until now." It will be remembered that when the vessel struck the rock the captain was in the chart room and Second Officer Metcalf was on deck. Extra watches were also on duty, and yet nothing was seen to denote danger or an approach to the rocky coast until too late avoid it. The second officer was lost, and it is well to let the mantle of charity fall, even if it was through his dereliction of duty or absence of vigilance that the disaster came about. Captain Williams is reticent upon the matter of the dead officer's responsibility, and says that he prefers rather to have the whole blame rest upon his own shoulders than to reflect in the slightest degree upon one who cannot speak for himself. All stories, however, as well as all opinions and all theories, fail to remove a certain responsibility from the commander, and it is possible that the worst feature of his negligence may consist in having placed too much confidence in the vigilance of his officers. The suspended captain will leave for New York in a few days, and sail thence to Liverpool, where he has a wife and three children.

THE BASHFUL LOVER.

Ah, well! John came to-night and stood
For full an hour beside the bars,
And we two watched, between the trees,
The glimmer of the moon and stars.
John acted very strange, I think—
I wish I knew the reason why;
I really thought he meant to say
Something to-night besides good-by.

John's coming here quite often now;
I'm sure I don't know why he should—
Although my sister Jenny says
It's talked around the neighborhood
That he is making love to *me*—
The strangest thing I ever heard;
For if it's true, how queer it is
That John has never said a word.

Ah, well! I shouldn't care so much
If John himself had told me so;
For then he might have said it all
Upon his own account, you know.
But he's so bashful, I believe
He'd never dare to speak out plain;
I hope he'll muster courage up,
And try it, when he comes again.

It cannot be that I'm to blame—
I'm sure I've helped him all I could;
I've always met him at the bars
And talked as any woman would
That had a lover whom she liked
And waited, with her heart aglow,
For him to break the subject first,
And then how quick she'd let him know!

But John he keeps a-comin still,
Just as he has for twelve months past;
I've thought sometimes it looked as though
I'd have to speak myself at last.
I'm bound that he shall know the truth,
And now, resolved, I cannot wait
For him to find it out himself,
And so, next time, I'll try my fate.

Farm Notes.

SOIL FOR FLORICULTURE.

Most flowers, if not all, succeed best in sandy loam, made rich by the addition of well-rotted manure which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Such a soil, thus prepared, will not become hard or baked, but will remain loose and porous. It will not only afford the small and tender plants chance for existence, but it will also enable them to perfect themselves with vigor and beauty.

HOW TO KEEP OATS FROM LODGING.

Oats are very apt to lodge, especially if sown on rich ground. After taking this matter into consideration and learning something of the chemical nature of the straw. I came to the conclusion that the principal cause of their lodging was a deficiency of lime in the soil to dissolve the silex, with which to form a soluble compound which, when taken up by the roots and carried into the stalk of the oat, forms or acts as stiffening, which prevents them from lodging. Acting from these considerations, when ready to sow, I put my oats into a tub and wet them thoroughly, and then sifted on slacked lime stirring them until coated with the lime and dry, then sowed them on to a piece containing about four acres. The result was a heavy crop of oats, bright straw and none lodged on the piece—Ex.

UNFERMENTED MANURE.

Many excellent farmers have an idea that manure to be most efficient in raising crops should be well rotted, but this is a mistake. Manure loses heavy percentage. Fresh manure dripping with animal urine hauled directly from the stable on the land ploughed under is worth nearly double that which has decomposed to saponaceous consistency. When it is convenient for farmers to haul manure on corn ground from the stable as fast as it is made it saves handling it twice and forwards the work in busy spring time. No fears need be entertained that the atmosphere will carry off the strength of the manure if left on the surface. The only danger to be apprehended by this method will be the case of the ground being frozen and covered with snow and ice when the manure is applied if upon sloping land the virtue of the manure might wash away, but on level land there is no exception to this plan of operation during the entire fall and winter season.

BENEFITS OF THINNER SEEDING.

T. C. Jones, of Delaware, Ohio, in an agricultural essay on Delaware county, says one of the most successful corn growers instructs his dropper, when he comes to the intersection of the furrow or hill: "There do you stop, and stand there till the day of judgment, if necessary, until you deposit three grains. Mark you, not three to six, but three; no more, no less." One field of wheat, one half sown short, one and a half bushels per acre, yielded twenty bushels per acre; the other half, one and five-eighths bushels of seed per acre, yielding 16 bushels per acre. One field of corn, four to six grains of seed per hill, yielding 40 bushels (by measure) of small ears and nubbins. Another field, three to four grains per hill, yielding 45 bushels (large ears) per acre.

DEPTH OF COVERING SEED.

As a general rule, the smaller the seed the lighter should be the covering. We are very apt to cover too deeply. Nature here is failed to follow. She covers lightly. The seed falls from the ripened stalk upon the surface of the ground, to be covered only with leaves, or to be washed into soil by the rains. Onions, parsnips, squashes and Lima beans, such plants, especially, as push up the shells of the seed itself find it difficulty to force their way up through much depth of earth, after it is packed down with rains. A quarter or half an inch at most, is quite sufficient for the seeds.

Care should be taken that no lumps of earth be left over them. We like long rows of beets, carrots, etc., and don't believe in wasting half the land in useless paths and walks with short rows running crosswise. Long rows are more easily worked and kept clean than short ones, and the labor for the same number of plants in long rows is less than short ones. We should study economy both on the farm and in the garden. On the fields the too frequent turnings consume much time in ploughing, and to some extent this is so in the garden—Mass Ploughman.

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THE officers of the tobacco association at St. Louis are completing arrangements for a grand tobacco fair to be held in that city on the third of June. The premiums to be distributed amounts to over $10,000.

Company Manners.

[From the Home Journal.]

Nothing marks more sharply the difference between the thoroughbred and the half-bred than the fact that the latter have company manners, and the former have not. Or rather, that the company manner of the former go all through—their own firesides and their friends' drawing-rooms, seeing no difference between them; while with the latter they are temporary and removable, put on with the company clothes, and, like them, unaccustomed in the cut and uneasy in the fit.

The first thing that dresses itself for company, after the body, is the voice. The company voice is a thing *sui generis* and quite as easy to understand as company clothes. With women of the intensely feminine kind it is apt to be rendered thin in quality or mincing in method; or both, when pitched in the true company key. Or it may be presented simply, smooth, level, waxen, with as little variety of emotion as there is in the tinkling of a musical snuff-box. With others—of the man-aping kind—it is sent to the lowest depths of the chest, in imitation of the bearded barytone. Some have a lisp when they are seeing friends, and some have the daintiest little dash of accent. Some, who are of the arch and playful order of feminalities, fling their voice up to the top of the throat, whence it issues in a piping treble, as from a highly-attenuated flute. At home these voices are comfortable, round, commonplace; coming from the natural point, and neither dug out of a cavern nor jerked from a small-hold flute, like the wind through a key-hole. And at home the lisper sounds all her s's clear and sibilant, and the pretty accent has vanished and left not a trace.

One person—let us suppose a lady for the occasion—assumes, as the company manner that best becomes her, exuberant gayety. She has been complimented on her brightness; on the vivacity of her face, conversation, bearing; on the enormous amount of vitality she must have to float her, as it has done, over her troubles, perhaps over her forty years odd; on the delightful sparkle of her eye; on her exquisitely rippling, delicious, hearty or jocund laugh. Henceforth brightness is put on with the pearl necklace and the pink bows. At home she may be as gloomy as the dullest old crow that ever croaked; but no sooner does company appear than she dresses her face and demeanor in smiles and brightness; and only those who know her understand the real meaning of her show. Another invests in grace and sweetness; another in sympathy. Another puts on the presence of sorrow. Ethereal and refined melancholy goes as part of the dress which marks company. See her at her private lunch with her succulent beefsteak and glass of foaming stout. She is probably one of the lean kind in her physiological conformation; and she tells you, with the accent of a martyr, that her doctor orders this diet, as the only thing that "keeps her up." But neither porter nor beefsteak cures the nameless sorrow that afflicts her when she puts on her company manners. You never know what it is that has made her so divinely, so enduringly sad; no one knows. But her sighs stir the diamonds on her heaving breast, where they sparkle prettily; and profound melancholy goes equally well with the black velvet of tragedy and the diaphanous grace of ethereality.

The company manners of some are intense stupidity. It is a fact that many people are really bright and charming at home, who are mere dumb clothes-horses when abroad. These are generally girls, or quite young women, afflicted with the consciousness of beauty and an eccentric toilette. Their social part is done when they offer themselves for contemplation, like artists' models. No human power has yet been found capable of drawing any one of them into a rational conversation, not to speak of an animated one, when they put on their company clothes, and with them their company manners. Half-an hour ago, when they were running about the house in their every-day frocks and skirts, with maybe a rent here and a patch there, they were as gay as larks and as lively as kittens. So soon as they come forth from their chambers adorned to sight, they are dead to spirit, and sit through the evening struck dumb by the knowledge that men admire them.

The company manners of some is to pose as statues. You wonder how they look when they are asleep, or how they would act if the house was on fire; whether they would lose their classic graces then in the wild demonstrations of fear, or pass between the smoke and the flames like Dido deserted, or Iphigenia on her way to sacrifice. As it is, they put on the slightly parted lips, the bended brow, the curved arm, the three-quarters face, as trimmings to their long limp robes which simulate the flow of Phidian draperies. When they move, they move ruythmically; every attitude is studied so as to fall into harmonious lines; and they know the exact value of each position and all the best views. The whole of it is company manner, without one shred of spontaneity or natural loveliness. At home, and behind the curtains of their privacy, they sit cross-legged, coil themselves ungracefully in the easy chair, slope without regard to line against the chimney piece, lean their elbows on the table with their arms at sharp angles, neither graciously curved nor nobly posed; and when they walk in safe places, not expecting to meet their friends, they bowl along just as any unclassic vulgarian without a thought of their usual role, which is to look like a figure out of the Hanathenaic frieze or the last discovery at Pompeii. One girl glides about with scarce-lifted feet, like a naiad floating rather than a woman walking, when she has endued herself in a low frock and artificial flowers in her hair. Another makes a few short steps forward, with a curious little art of balancing herself on one foot if she is arrested, never seen in private life, and always reserved for company. A third has a pretty puzzled air when you go up to speak to her; then laughingly apologizes, as she pities herself for her stupid short-sightedness, which she has put on with her white muslin and satin shoes. This shortsightedness, by the way, is a common form of company manner with both women and men. To the one it gives a touching, appealing kind of grace; a suggestion of helplessness that needs careful guiding; of innocence that could be so easily deceived! To the other it allows the exercise of a certain cool impertinence which cannot be resented even by the most fiery.

Why people who are fairly sane should make themselves miserable because they have taken off their frock-coats and put on swallow-tails—why women should abandon all the sweetness of natural grace to try and appear what they are not—is one of these strange mysteries to which the world has not yet the answer. What value there is in a crowd of people, each one of whom taken separately is of no account, yet, in a mass, have become formidable, has always been one of the unsolved problems of social algebra. Such, however, is the fact; and one that is fixed beyond dispute.

The whole theory of good breeding is artificial, and nature is against our plucking grapes from bramble bushes. What we sow that we generally reap, and having determined that society is not to be composed of men and women, but of dolls, pictures, and uncovenanted actors, we need not be surprised when we unmask the dummies and come down to the wool. The code of company manners tolerates no approach to naturalness. Neither passion nor pity, neither enthusiasm nor condemnation, nothing but the grace and pretence, is allowed in that arbitrary kingdom of the drawing-room. The only thing which can reconcile us to this denaturalization is its thoroughness. The best bred people have no company manners, because they are always in company at home or abroad. In all technical subtleties they are educated from the beginning; hence are always at ease. From the begining, too, they are taught self-suppression, politeness, personal grace; and their self-consciousness is that *ars celare artem* which mainifests itself only in the most courteous attention to others. One consequence of which is, that their lives are all art, and that their art, as such, is perfect. No broad lines is here, no bold daubs there, to distress one's sense of delicacy or harmony. Everything exactly modulated, deliciously toned. Whether the end is worth the means employed is not a question to be satisfied off hand. One thing, however, is certain it is best to have our company manners with as little affectation as possible, and to retain just enough of our real selves as is sufficient for natural dignity and self-respect when we put on our drawing-room clothes and shake hands with the host we despise and the guest we dislike.

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VARIETIES.

A DRUNKEN Toledo man wrote on the wall of his cell, "Jug not, that ye be not jugged."

"PRIZE packages" of every sort are to be banished from the railroad cars of Illinois by act of the legislature.

A BUFFALO miser died last week in the most abject squalor, and has since been found to have left an estate worth $250,000.

A VIRGINIA journal gives notice that if any of its patrons fail to get the paper they should call at the office and subscribe.

WE are getting back in fashions further than ever. Ruffs are now worn so large that they have to be stiffened with wire.

THE largest oak in England is said to be at Calthorpe, in Yorkshire; it measures seventy-eight feet in circumference where it meets the ground.

A NEW kind of bird hitherto unknown in Texas, resembling a sparrow, has appeared in that State, and is doing execution among the grasshoppers.

WOMEN have found a fast and influential friend in Agassiz, who desires to admit woman into all of the educational institutions under his control.

IT is useless for physicians to argue against short sleeved dresses. The Constitution of the United States says that "the right to bear arms" shall not be interfered with.

A SPRIGHTLY girl in Fort Edward, Washington County, who engaged herself to a young man "in fun," fainted on learning that he had produced the publication of the fact in the local newspaper.

A TIN wedding was lately observed after a rather unusual manner. The wife eloped with a young fellow, taking with her all the "tin" she had saved in ten years. The discovery of her absence closed the festivities.

MARYLAND has two million nine hundred and fourteen thousand and seven acres of improved land and one million five hundred and ninety-eight thousand, five hundred and seventy-two acres unimproved.

A SANDWICH Islander recently dived a depth of forty-eight feet, and made a rope fast to an anchor. He then became insensible, floated to the surface, and was picked up with the blood flowing from his mouth, nose and ears. He soon recovered, however.

SINCE the Kentucky Legislature enacted a law providing a penalty of from $20 to $500 for damage to trunks and other baggage, whether through personal spite or negligence on their part, the baggage-smashers are becoming disheartened and joining church.

GENERAL JACKSON'S Bible, which was given to him during his Presidency by a Washington lady, and after his death was presented to the Hermitage Church in Tennessee, was stolen from that place recently.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE school-marm has the following certificate from one of the trustees of a school where she formerly taught; "This is to certify that Famer Noyes stands on a medium with other girls of her age and sex, and for what I know is as good as folks in general."

ADJUSTMENT: Bootmaker (who has a good deal of trouble with his customer)—"I think, sir, if you were to cut your corns, I could more easily find a pair." Choleric old gentleman—"Cut my corns, sir! I ask you to fit me a pair of boots to my feet, sir! I'm not going to plane my feet down to fit your boots!"

COTTAGE rents at Long Branch vary from $1,000 to $15,000 for the season, according to location. Lots are very high, but sales are numerous. General Grant owns two houses, one of which he rents to Mr. Jesse Seligman for $3,000. General O. E. Babcock's new cottage will be finished in July; Jay Gould is building the finest cottage of all, and other moneyed men are erecting some of elegant pattern.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 31, 1873

"Is Civil Service Reform hopeless" asks the N. Y. *Post*. It must be admitted that it looks very much that way under the present administration.

IN accordance with an act of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Associate Justice CLIFFORD, of the Supreme Court, will act as Chief Justice till the President fills the vacancy.

ASIATIC Cholera is slowly finding its way to this city by river from New Orleans, having reached Cincinnati. There is not a quack in this region who ever lost a case of real cholera.

GEN. CUSTER reports five thousand Indians on the upper Missouri on the war path, which very like a general Indian war, and will interfere seriously with the operations of the Northern Pacific Road and the immense settlements of that region.

IT is said that HARRY WHITE deeply regrets having promised to take no salary as member of the Constitutional Convention since the compensation has been fixed at $2,500 and mileage; instead of $1,000 as he supposed. This is rough on the "fortunate victim."

THE Philadelphia *Press* comments upon the recent attacks of Mr. SWOOPE on the ring, which the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, owned by the State Treasury ring, is afraid to reply to, and thinks these broadsides "ought to be consoling to those who fought the good fight and failed in 1872."

BY a vote of yeas 60; nays 44, and after several propositions were voted down, the members of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, have fixed their compensation at $2,500 and mileage, at ten cents a mile circular, for two sessions, the figures recommended by the committee. Nothing was said about docking the absentees.

BONNER'S New York *Ledger* calls Philadelphia the "city of addition, division and silence," and says: "The worst and most notorious band of public thieves and plunderers in the country seem to control the politics not merely of that city, but of the entire State of Pennsylvania." This is just what we have been saying for some years past, and are gratified to find that the President's friend, Mr. BONNER, has waked up to the real situation of affairs. He can do a great deal with his influential journal in helping the people to floor these thieves and plunderers, and let us hope its aid will not be withheld.

THE *Commercial* is again showing its inconsistency by denouncing the salary grabbing congressmen who receive but $5,000 extra, and shielding GRANT who gets $100,000 extra, *twenty times as much*. It says:

> No amount of precedent can take wrong out of the category of wrong; and the old adage remains permanently true that two wrongs do not make one right.

Now for the twelfth time we ask it if congressmen did wrong by voting for the steal, did GRANT do right by signing it? And if it is proper to denounce a congressman for pocketing five thousand dollars, shouldn't GRANT be denounced twenty times as much when he is to receive twenty times that amount?

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MEIGS, has decided that national cemeteries don't belong to the Grand Army of the Potomac or any other organization, and if people want to scatter flowers over graves they may do so to their hearts content. Loyalty is reduced to a pretty low ebb, when it demands that a mother or sister shall be driven from the grave of a son or brother by a lot of chaps about Washington, who are just now making a great fuss over the clay which covers a dead soldier, who perhaps wouldn't turn out of their way to give bread to a live one. There is getting to be a large amount of political buncombe mixed up in this decoration business.

GOOD BYE, WILLIAM.

The *Chronicle* of Thursday afternoon contains the announcement that Commodore W. J. KOUNTZ desires a nomination for Congress at the hands of the Republican party in the Twenty-third district as follows:

> FOR CONGRESS.
>
> I will be a candidate for Congress from the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania subject to the decision of the Republican party; conditions as follows, to wit:
>
> I pledge myself, if nominated and elected, to retrenchment and reform, opposing every measure whereby the expenses of running the government may be increased, and will advocate liberal appropriation for the improvement of the Western rivers.
>
> I pledge myself to the PEOPLE to use all the means in my power to have the bill repealed which increased the salaries of Congressmen and others.
>
> I will honestly labor for a fair protective tariff.
>
> I will ardently advocate making the National Banking Law a free banking law, thereby breaking up, in my opinion a great monopoly.
>
> I furthermore pledge that I will not set up any little jobs for myself.
>
> W. J. KOUNTZ.

When he gets his Republican nomination on the above Democratic platform he will let us know. The dodge is too thin.

AGRICULTURE.

It needs no argument to show that agriculture is and must be the basis of all the business of the world. Nature, it is true, gives the increase; but it is equally obvious that to sustain a population of a thousand millions of human beings and their thousands of millions of accompanying domesticated animals, men in great numbers must work agriculturally. It is also true, that man's inventive genius has perfected a great variety of labor-saving machines, and that these, largely aided by steam power applied in different ways, have greatly augmented man's agricultural work. Still, the gradual increase of population, the diversity and extent of the pursuits, and the cultivation and consumption of luxuries have caused agriculture to grow with the world's growth, so that it remains to this day the leading employment of mankind.

We usually refer to commerce, and manufactures, and legislation, as if they alone constituted the great things of the world. They have indeed become great, but from what cause? Because of the increase of population on the globe, and the consequent necessity for a proportionate increase of the edible products of the earth. Without such agricultural increase it is very clear that there could have been no essential increase in commercial, manufacturing and legislative pursuits.

The old world, in many countries, is overflowing, and its population is passing across the ocean to the comparatively virgin soil of America, where agriculture is yet in its infancy. Farmers, mechanics and laborers, are coming to this country by thousands, swelling ocean commerce by the movement; thus keeping down the price of provisions in the old country, and tending to their enhancement in the new. The great trunk railroads are busy in conveying thousands of these new comers to new homes in the far west. Some of the new England States, also owing to their limited areas of arable land, are annually sending out population to the interior, where land is cheaper and more productive.

The basis of all this movement is food necessity, and there is not and cannot be, now or at any period in the future, a more important question for the universal consideration of mankind than that of agriculture.

Of late years it has begun to receive something more than passing attention in the United States, and its importance has been ably set forth by a few leading men, and to a limited extent encouraged by Congressional action. If there is anything that Congress as the representative of the people, is bound to do, it would seem to be its duty to give encouragement to agriculture as the prime means of aiding every other pursuit, and of adding to the general wealth and comfort of all the people. An advance in this branch of business, is a movement in the world's advancement. Every improved agricultural implement, every suggestion of experience whereby two blades of grass may be made to grow where only one grew before, every improvement in the gathering, manipulating and marketing of crops, is a boon to all mankind.

The bureau of War, of the Navy, of State, of the Post office, &c., have their mission, each after its kind, to fulfil; but none of these nor all of them combined have a higher, a nobler or a more useful mission to fulfil than that of Agriculture. Science, which came into the world long after the advent of agriculture, has already become one of its hand maids, and more and more, as the demand for food increases, will its influence extend.

Agriculturists and their employees embrace a larger population than any class in the world; and this is eminently the case in our own country, notwithstanding the large numbers engaged in manufacturies and in our internal and external commerce; but it is not wholly or even mainly on this account that agriculture is deserving of the special care of the government; but on account of its controlling influence over all the other branches of employment, whether in war or in peace. It is not assumed to be the province of government, either State or National, to create bounties in favor of agriculturists; but if government has a right to lay duties on importations, and to regulate both internal and foreign commerce, it might be difficult to prove why it has not an equal right, in order "to promote the general welfare," to encourage agriculture; especially if it can be shown that by a judicious system of encouragement, the greatest number will thus be secured.

The collection and dissemination of seeds, plants, roots, &c; the gathering, elaborating and distributing among the people of facts and experiences calculated to enlighten the minds of practical agriculturists, cannot but be productive of good for all, no matter what may be their business.

There are in our vast country thousands of our most intelligent men who, from various causes, have not had their attention turned to this particular subject, and who have therefore not studied its important bearings both upon us as Americans, and upon the whole human race. The statistics of Patent and Agricultural reports have been dry and uninteresting reading to the majority of our legislators, many of whom have engaged in short channels to eminence, or wealth; which latter often brings eminence, of different kinds, yet there may be found in those reports evidence of a vast amount of intellectual work, which has contributed in a wonderful degree to the steady advance of the American people among the nations.

Hitherto, the Agricultural Bureau has been too much viewed in the light of a step-child among the bureaus of the government. Its moderate appropriations have been grudgingly given, as though it was not money well invested; while millions are freely paid out, all from the pockets of the people, for the maintenance of forts, and navies, and armies, whose chief support comes from Agriculture.

Government itself is a growth, the result of circumstances. The people were once children, to be governed by the favored few. It is different now; the people of the United States are no longer children, but men, who govern. It is absurd therefore to suppose that so large a body as the farming community of the country, is to be forever compelled to play second fiddle to any other body of men in the conduct of the government. An agricultural bureau of the highest style of excellence is to-day a necessity of the times; and agriculturists, as a class, have the strongest claims to national consideration. County and State agricultural societies should be liberally encouraged, and all of these should unite in strengthening themselves and the people by extending the influence of the agricultural National Bureau. Railroad companies should offer all favorable facilities for the transmission of seeds, plants, roots, &c, in addition to the accommodation afforded by the mail; for the prosperity of the farming interest ensures their own. Manufacturers, and merchants, are equally interested. Every man, be his occupation what it may, has an interest in the most successful prosecution of agriculture; and, in the near future, we think that if our legislators were to carefully consider the just claims of this large portion of our citizens, they cannot withhold their acknowledgement of its permanent importance.

LIBEL LAW.

The fact that so large majority of the people of Pennsylvania voted in favor of calling together a convention to overhaul and reconstruct the constitution, ought surely to be taken as pretty strong evidence that they regarded that instrument as open to emendation; and we think it is unfortunate, that with all the talent which is unquestionably embraced in the convention now sitting, it does not appear as if that body was entirely equal to the occasion. Day after day has been expended in discussing the organization of the Judiciary, which is simply a question of detail, including no one of principle; while there seems to be a disposition to utterly ignore the great question which underlies the whole structure of free government—an independent and unshackled Press.

The law of libel as it has always heretofore stood in the constitution of this state and as construed by the judges, may have suited a condition of things which prevailed in 1790 and previously thereto. In those early days iniquity was scarce and vice refrained from rearing its bold front in public places; but now when iniquity is rampant and vice appears to rule the commonwealth, the present provision in reference to libel has been very truly designated as a poisoned arrow to pierce the heart of a free press. Had it not been crippled by the apprehension of a punishment possibly inducing pecuniary ruin, we would not so frequently have had "men to get to the top of the ladder, and entrench themselves in high places, who ought to be crawling in the dust of infamy!"

The newspaper is after all the great teacher of the people. It goes into every household; or if there is any into which it does not enter, so much the worse for that household. The more free and untrammeled it is the better for the people, and the more useful it becomes in every respect. The newspaper crippled by the power of the Judges, is not what orators delight in calling it; it is far from being the fabled sentinel upon the watch-tower, warning the people of approaching danger; on the contrary it too often happens that for every purpose of protecting the people from plunderers, it is utterly without power.

A proper alteration of this particular section of the Bill of Rights—for we utterly deny that the convention or the people are in any manner tied up in these things by legislative prohibition—would not, as some seem to suppose, open the flood-gates of billingsgate upon private citizens, but it would render the public press free from apprehension of the expense and vexation of criminal prosecutions for an honest performance of a duty which the people require of it—the full examination of the mental and moral fitness of all aspirants to public positions, and of all who have succeeded in obtaining offices of honor trust or profit. Besides this, the press should be protected in all cases in which the publication complained of was of public interest, and was made from good motives and for justifiable ends; the jury being the judges. Such was the law of Pennsylvania from 1856 until 1861. Mr. GETZ of Berks in the former year, introduced a bill which was passed, providing that

> "On the trial of indictments for writing and publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence; and if the jury in any such case shall find that the same was written or published from good motives and for justifiable ends, and that the matter so charged was true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendant or defendants."

On the discussion which arose on Mr. GETZ's bill, it was very fully shown that such was the law in several other States, and also of late in England. The propriety of the law was sustained by the opinions of some of the ablest lawyers in the State, and was embodied in the Penal Code of 1860; unfortunately it was stricken out in the Senate without any discussion upon its merits, and as has been well remarked, Pennsylvania relapsed under the old common law which England had herself repudiated.

The convention should remember that while public morality has wofully retrograded within a few years past, that while the tone and character of our public men has fallen far below the standard of a score of years ago, in the meantime the press of Pennsylvania has grown in character, in power, and in ability. It is not to be apprehended that the much needed freedom would be abused. Editors of public newspapers have characters to earn and to preserve. Reputation is as dear to them as it is to others and they will not destroy the reputation of themselves and of the papers they control, in order to indulge in petty personal ill will; or if there are any who still feel inclined to indulge in such disreputable courses, public opinion will be a safe and secure corrective.

DECORATING GRAVES.

The N. Y. *Tribune* alluding to the action of the Grand army of the Republic organization, in relation to the decoration of Confederate graves at Arlington says:

> Of course we discover in this demonstration of indignation at the proposed "insult" the evidence of profound patriotism and earnest loyalty. We should, perhaps, be thankful in such times as these for the nice sense of honor, the exquisitely sensitive love of country, the reverent patriotism, the constancy of devotion to the Union, and the undying hostility to its dead and buried enemies, of which we have here such tokens. For it must be confessed that many things of late have made us skeptical of any such keenness of susceptibility. For really, when we sell our seats in the Senate, and our Senators themselves are bought and sold, when our Judges haunt the lobbies of Congress to influence legislation for pay, when elections are carried by fraud and the perpetrators of fraud are protected by Executive pardon, when we peddle out our honor and trade upon our dignity in the face of all the world, when we are scandalized in all departments by venality corruption and incompetency, we should perhaps welcome anything that seems an honest burst of indignation for whatever cause that has in it something akin to pride of land or race.
>
> * * * * *
>
> We shall exercise a sound philosophy as well as Christian charity if we gather only tender memories as we look back over it all—tender, kindly memories not alone of those we loved but equally of those with whom we differed, who were of our race and our blood, and whatever their faults or their mistakes, were our brothers. Be sure we shall be doing no man's memory an injustice, nor any good cause harm, if on the same day, and even by the same hands, the graves of the Union and Confederate dead lying side by side in all the South are made fragrant and beautiful with the blossoms of a tender and affectionate remembrance.

AMONG the resolutions adopted by the Ohio Radical State Convention is one in regard to the salary grab, which says:

> We condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased should be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

If repealed, it is the intention of the Ohio Radicals to carry with it the one hundred thousand dollars to be paid to GRANT for signing the bill. Who knows?

IN over four columns of a review of "SCHUYLER COLFAX and the Credit Mobilier" the New York *Sun* thus concludes:

> Nesbitt had obtained a contract without advertisement, which Mr. Creswell held to be vitiated for that reason. Influence was necessary to prevent the annulling of this contract, and then Mr. Colfax appeared before the Postmaster-General as the advocate of Nesbitt. Republican members of the Indiana delegation who had defended Colfax throughout went personally to the department and examined this paper when the disclosure was made soon after the adjournment of the investigation. They came away convinced he had sworn falsely and was unworthy of the least respect or belief.
>
> Almost contemporaneously with this incident Mr. Colfax was robbed at Wormley's Hotel in Washington by a fellow lodger, who came to know that an immense amount of bonds and stocks had been secreted in his trunk during the investigation. Deception was at once set in motion. Colfax knew that if the truth was told utter ruin and disgrace were inevitable, for he had just pleaded poverty as a defence before the committee. So he arranged with the police privately, sent out a false account of the robbery by telegraph, saying that it was a mere trifle, offered no reward, and finally condoned the crime upon receiving back the property, which in round numbers amounted to one hundred thousand dollars! The thieves were permitted to escape because a trial would have brought out all the facts, and exhibited Colfax in his true character as a venal trafficker in legislation and a pensioner of various corporations.
>
> The proof of his rank perjury is overwhelming, his corruption stands out glaringly, and his greedy selfishness is unredeemed by a single jealous or manly quality. This is the picture of one who has been held up as an example, who has defiled the temple of holiness by trading hypocrisy, who has preached temperance as a virtue, and been regarded as a light by the Young Men's Christian Association. Of such stuff are the Christian statesmen of this day made up.

Debate on the Usury Law in the Constitutional Convention, May 19, 1873.

Mr. Andrew Reed. I offer the following as a new section:

"In the absence of special contracts the rate of interest shall be fixed by law, but no penalty shall be prescribed for the taking of any higher rate of interest than ten per cent."

I do not propose to take up the time of the Convention by saying one word in favor of this section. I desire only to have a distinct vote upon it, the subject having been fully ventilated last week. This new section avoids some of the objections which were raised to the first section of the article reported by the Committee on Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures and Commerce, as it does not change the rate of interest, leaving that subject to the Legislature, and at the same time the section prevents the Legislature from time to time altering the penalties for usury.

Mr. W. H. Smith. Mr. Chairman: I do not desire to occupy the time of this Convention, but I would like to make a few remarks in regard to this matter. The first section of this article has been voted down in this Committee of the Whole and I cannot move to reconsider because I was not present when action was taken inreference to it. But I desire to say that the treatment which that section received was harsh and unjust toward the Committee on Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures and Commerce. If there is any gentleman here who will move a reconsideration of the first section with regard to interest, I will say that that committee gave to this defeated section a great deal of time. They canvassed the Convention upon the subject, and carefully consulted their constituents to find out what were the true sentiments of the people on that question, while the section was pending in committee. Nay, more, those members of the Convention who were opposed to the section asked that the Committee on Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures and Commerce would give them notice when the subject was about to be called up, and not spring it on them in their absence. This was faithfully done by that committee, and yet after all that the Committee of Whole, in the absence of several members of the Committee on Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures and Commerce, called up this article and defeated it. There were three of the members of the committee who I know were not here to vote in favor of it, and I am further informed that it is very doubtful whether there was a quorum present when the article was passed on.

Mr. Chairman, having made this statement, I appeal to members of the House to move a reconsideration of that section of the article.

The Chairman. The Chairman will state to the gentleman from Allegheny that a motion to reconsider was made and voted down.

Mr. W. H. Smith. Gentlemen here will move a second reconsideration.

The Chairman. The Chair regrets to say to the gentleman from Allegheny that a motion to reconsider would not be in order. One motion to reconsider having been made by the gentleman from Potter (Mr. Mann) and the House having refused to reconsider, another motion to reconsider is not in order. The question now before the committee is the new section moved by the gentleman from Mifflin (Mr. Andrew Reed) as an amendment.

Mr. W. H. Smith. Can I not move to amend that section?

The Chairman. The Clerk will first read the new section offered by the gentleman from Mifflin for the information of members.

The Clerk read as follows:

"In the absence of special contracts the rate of interest shall be fixed by law, but no penalty shall be prescribed for the taking of any rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent."

Mr. W. H. Smith. Mr. Chairman: I now move you as an amendment, to take the place of that just read:

"In the absence of special contracts the legal rate of interest and discount shall be seven per cent. per annum, but special contracts for a higher rate shall be lawful."

I leave out the word "lower."

"All national and other banks of issue shall be restricted to the rate of seven per cent. per annum."

Striking out the words, "or lower." I move that as amendment to the amendment.

The Charman. That amendment is in order. The gentleman from Allegheny moves to amend the amendment by substituting the words:

"In the absence of special contracts the legal rate of interest and discount shall be seven per cent. per annum, but special contracts for a higher rate shall be lawfull."

The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. W. H. Smith. Mr. Chairman: If a man shall borrow one hundred dollars in currency or greenbacks at seven per cent., he will pay just about the same (with a fraction, more or less, according to the price of gold) that he would have paid for one hundred dollars in and before 1860, when the rate was but six per cent. for gold or convertible paper. For when *six* per cent. was the rate, *one* per cent would pay the interest of *one sixth* of a gold dollar, or 16⅔ cents. Now, if the gold dollar is worth 16⅔ more (one-sixth) in paper, and the borrower pays seven per cent (one-sixth) more than he did when he hired money at six per cent.—in other words, the extra one-sixth of a paper dollar cost him the extra one per cent. interest.

But, then, the gold dollar up to 1860 would buy more than a dollar and a half in paper money will buy now, or fifty per cent. difference. I have seen some national statistics which, I think, make the difference between the gold and the paper dollar, then and now, seventy-five per cent. Common labor, the last and slowest commodity to rise in price, is one dollar and fifty cents per day now, against one dollar per day then. House rents in our city have risen, I think, an average of one hundred per cent., and many other things nearly as much.

The increase of circulation and the nature of the circulation we have, makes it necessary that we shall have an increase in the legal rate of interest. We have a currency which presents a strange anomaly in finance. It is a currency that cannot be redeemed in gold, and yet cannot be destroyed discredited or thrown out of circulation, as the bank notes were when the banks which issued them could not redeem them in coin on demand. Our currency and greenbacks must always be as valuable as the national securities—that is, worth as much in gold; and as long as the interest on our bonds is promptly paid, our currency must and will float on an equality with the bonds, subject only to the fluctuations in the gold market which are the prolific source of so much rascality on the one hand, and of suffering on the other. The woes and distresses caused by these sudden and sometimes deliberately planned changes in the value of gold, are among the penalties that we have paid, are paying, and will have to pay for the luxury and misery of our late civil war, and its legacy of debt. There were, if I remember rightly, about two hundred and sixty millions of paper circulation in 1860, as shown in the national statistics of that year. Now our paper circulation of all sorts is about eight hundred millions or over three times as much, to say nothing of the increase of paper credits growing out of the government bonds, which are considerably used in business transactions. It is probable that there is a great deal more circulation required now than in 1860—if it were not so, it is likely that the premium for gold would be higher than it is. I do not think the rate of interest has increased much more than *three* per cent. That is the mass of money that is actually *loaned* by the banks would average *nine* per cent. now as against *six* per cent. in 1860. Perhaps the difference is greater than this, and the great increase in the *quantity*, and the deterioration in the *quality* of the money would seem to indicate a larger difference.

But I am prepared to hear some ingenious gentlemen say that when there is so great an increase in the supply of what we call money, the legal rate of interest ought to be reduced instead of increased. If a man buys a house now for ten thousand dollars that twelve years ago he could have bought for six thousand dollars, he must certainly have more rent for it than he would have taken at that time. And nobody objects to this, but everybody pays the increased rates for everything as a matter of course and a matter of justice. But if, on the other hand, the possessor of the money does not choose to invest in a house, but prefers to keep his money and live on the interest of it instead of the rental of the house, he surely will be compelled to demand more for it than he would have done in 1860, because he cannot supply his own wants with the same amount of money that he could in 1860. It is worth more to the lender—and it is also worth more to him that wants to borrow it. Therefore the holder of money, as well as the holder of houses, asks and gets more for it.

Again, my ingenius friend will say that I am making a plea for the professional money-lender. Heaven forbid that I should do so foolish a thing. First, because the usurers of this day can take excellent care of themselves, and secondly because I would not so violate popular customs, as to offer any apology for any set of men whose dispraise is in everybody's mouth. No, Mr. Chairman, my appeal is intended for the *borrower* of money—the man of enterprise, and skill, and industry, who lacks pecuniary aid, and sometimes very little of it—just enough to enable him to get a moderate share of the profits of his own ingenuity and capacity. I plead, too, for the man who is compelled by losses or misfortunes to mortgage a portion of perhaps hardly earned real property for temporary relief. I bespeak favor, too, for the man who thinks he can advance his fortune by the judicious use of capital which he has not had time to acquire.

It is for these that I desire to see our usury laws, which are a delusion and a snare, removed from the statute books, or so modified that they will no longer be despised and evaded, but respected and obeyed, as all laws ought to be. As the usury laws stand, they are constantly used by the extortioner to wring excessive interest from the borrower, who, it is pretended, they are intended to protect. And I hold, sir, that nothing so tends to demoralize a people and to bring all laws into disrespect as the existence of enactments that are perpetually disregarded and are utterly opposed to the practices and opinions of the public. On behalf of the honest borrowers of the State, then, and against the interests and desires of the brokers and note shavers who fatten on the earnings or the hard necessities of that class, I beseech you to pass this section as reported. Let the man who chooses to legally lend his money for seven per cents or more (which he can do by sending it to New York or Ohio) have the privilege of doing so at home without feeling that he is a law breaker. There is enough capital here in Pennsylvania to supply the needs of our citizens, if lenders were to make their bargains face to face with borrowers, and to negotiate about the renting of their money as men do about any goods they wish to sell, or any house or land they wish to hire, or any ship they may wish to charter. The advantages to be derived from the passage of this article I will endeavor briefly to enumerate:

1. It will make the *legal* rate for money what, as has been shown, is the *real* price paid, to wit, seven per cent., and a lender may choose for himself from customers who may offer the party to whom he would prefer to lend, according to the character and habits of the applicant, and the nature of the securities offered.

2. Middle men would be dispensed with; their fees are arbitrary and often enormous; they often fix much higher rates than they can get the money for, a round sum, and return the balance.

3. It will keep so much of our own capital as seeks only minimum rates, steady investments and first-class security, at home. New York, New Jersey and Ohio now enjoy the advantage of untold millions of Pennsylvania capital, because their legal rates are higher than ours.

4. The men who will dare anything to make large percentage have the advantage of those who will not break the law; thus the borrower and the conscientious lender are kept apart. This will bring them together.

5. Money would fluctuate in price as corn or coffee does, and would bring its value according to supply and demand, if that were less than seven or more than fifteen. He that would hold for a *rise* must take his chance. We see the rates of the Bank of England changed frequently as the condition of trade or other circumstances may dictate. In Georgia the repeal of the usury laws has made money more plenty and transactions easier.

6. Men who may feel badly about taking seven or nine may hold on to six. Nothing should be put into this constitution or into the laws to interfere with or prevent this.

7. The free traffic in money will increase the supply and lessen the rates, except at certain seasons of the year, when there is always a great demand for money.

8. The vast majority of business men—those who borrow as well as those who lend—are desirous for the change here proposed. They are law-abiding, and prefer open dealings. It is the unscrupulous lender that will object, because the law is now as he prefers it.

It does seem that all injunctions, whether sacred or secular, to prevent usurious practices, have produced exactly contrary effects to those intended. Like liquor laws or sumptuary laws generally, they are always disregarded. What they forbid, the people are sure to do. Why should such laws be passed or maintained?

Moses denounced usury on many occasions, and by express divine command. Here is one of the many orders he promulgated: "Thou shalt not lend him (thy brother) upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase." Yet in our days and any time for a thousand years back, those who loan or have borrowed the most money, and as the impression is, got the highest prices for it, were of the same persuasion as Moses—often, indeed named after him. They have long been denounced the Ishmaelites of the exchange, whose hand was against every man's pocket, notwithstanding the explicit decree of the old Testament.

But while the usury laws for Christian

as well as Israelite have always been stringent, both Christian and Israelite have shown equal disregard for them. Both have been shamefully disobedient, to use no stronger term. They have made statutes only to break them. They have pretended to think that usurious lending was a disgrace, and yet have always mocked the impoverished and plundered borrowers by taking to their hearts and to popular favor the rapacious money-lender, who has grown rich in spite of the laws and without ever performing any useful labor whatever.

Let these mockerys and abuses be abolished in Pennsylvania by the adoption of this article. Let us take away the wicked occupation of these Shylocks, whose conscience is as elastic as India rubber, whose faces are flint, and whose hearts are granite. Let them not extort high rates to pay for the wear and tear of *conscience*.

"Conscience! It is their coin,
They live by parting with't.
And he thrives best who has the most to spare?"

Don't Box the Children's Ears.

[Dr. Hinton in Popular Science Monthly.]

Children's ears ought never to be boxed. We have seen that the passage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane, especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air, and with nothing but the air to support it internally. What, then, can be more likely to injure this membrane than a sudden and forcible compression of the air in front of it? If any one designed to break or overstretch the membrane, he could scarcely devise a more effective means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility for its escape, except by the membrane giving way. And far too often it does give way, especially if, from any previous disease, it has been weakened. Many children are made deaf by boxes on the ears in this way. Nor is this the only way. If there is one thing which does the nerve of hearing more harm than almost any other, it is a sudden jar or shock. Children and grown persons alike may be entirely deafened by falls or heavy blows upon the head. And boxing the ears produces a similar effect, though more slowly and in less degree. It tends to dull the sensibility of the nerve, even if it does not hurt the membrane. I knew a pitiful case once of a poor youth who died from a terrible disease of the ear. He had had a discharge from it since he was a child. Of course his hearing had been dull, and what had happened was that *his father had often boxed his ear for inattention!* Most likely that boxing on the ear, diseased as it was, had something to do with his dying. And this brings me to the second point. Children should never be blamed for being inattentive, until it has been found out whether they are not a little deaf. This is easily done by placing them a few yards' distant, and trying whether they can understand what is said to them in a rather low tone of voice. Each ear should be tried, while the other is stopped by the finger. I do not say that children are never guilty of inattention, especially to that which they do not particularly wish to hear; but I do say that very many children are blamed and punished for inattention when they really do not hear. And there is nothing at once more cruel and more hurtful to the character of children than to be found fault with for what is really their misfortune. Three things should be remembered here: 1. That slight degrees of deafness, often lasting only for a time, are very common among children, especially during or after colds. 2. That a slight deafness, which does not prevent a person from hearing when he is expecting to be spoken to, will make him very dull to what he is not expecting; and, 3. That there is a kind of deafness in which a person can hear pretty well while listening, but is really very hard of hearing when not listening.

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The Mason-McCarty Duel.

The late duel in Virginia has revived interest in the Mason-McCarty duel of 1819, one party to which was an uncle of Mr. Page McCarty, who killed his antagonist lately near Richmond. The Lynchburg Virginian gives the following occount of the old-time duel:

"In the first place neither Mason nor McCarty were in Congress at the time of the occurrence—the latter never was a member.—Nor was McCarty, who submitted the desperate proposition to jump off the summit of the capitol with his adversary, or to sit with him on a keg of powder which, when exploded, would send them both into eternity, the challenger. The facts are briefly these: General Mason was the challenger, and pursued Colonel McCarty until he consented to meet him. They were first cousins, and the quarrel was purely political, Mason being a Democrat and McCarty of the then opposition party.

The latter, though a man of reckless courage, did not want to fight his kinsman, but when convinced that nothing less than blood would appease the wrath of Mason, submitted such propositions as would, if accepted, result fatally to both, and spare him the pain of shedding a kinsman blood. These propositions being spurned, McCarty was at length induced to yield to the wishes of Mason, and accepted the challenge to meet him with hostile weapons. He chose muskets, and demanded that the combatants should stand but twelve feet apart, so that the muzzles of their weapons would almost meet. In such a desperate encounter both parties expected, of course, to fall McCarty was saved as by a miracle, the ball from Mason's musket striking the muzzle of his gun, glancing along the barrel and tearing off a portion of the stock, which lacerated his arm severely, but produced no other injury. Mason fell dead.

"It is due to Colonel McCarty to say that, though he survived many years, he never vaunted the 'fine quality of his valor,' nor behaved otherwise than as a gentleman who was deeply afflicted with the memory of an act that he tried by every means that he thought honorable to avoid. He was a man of imposing appearance, and when we saw him, many years after this occurrence, he was neither a 'one-armed drunkard' nor a braggart. The facts relative to this melancholy event we have often heard recited by those conversant with them, and have read an account of the duel in Sabine's 'Notes on Duels and Dueling,' although that account is not accurate. As this duel occurred on the 6th of February, 1819, it is hardly possible that 'long-haired plantation persons, with heavy revolvers beneath their coat-tails, stood transfixed with admiration at the conduct of McCarty, for revolvers were not known in those days; they were invented long afterwards, and we are indebted to a New England Yankee, Colonel Colt, for that discovery, which has since been the prolific cause of so much unnecessary bloodshed."

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It is suggested that all steamers steering eastward should take one track, and those bound westward should choose another, far enough distant to avoid any possibility of collision. "Keep to the right, as the law directs."

AT THE GARDEN GATE.

Somebody came to the garden gate,
While a soft hand trimmed the flowers;
And a blackbird piped to his listening mate
In a language as rich as ours.

Somebody blushed at the garden gate—
A blush it was fair to see:
And the sly sun peered as he fain would wait,
And the blackbird paused on the tree.

Somebody spoke at the garden gate
As the shadows began to fall;
And the rose looked up, though the hour was late
And the peach blushed pink on the wall.

A sweet head fell at the garden gate,
On an arm that was strong and true;
And a chirup of lips was heard to state.
What words refused to do.
—The Trans atlantic.

Sketch of the Khan of Khiva and His Dynasty.

His Highness the Khan of Khiva, is described as a man of twenty-seven years of age, with great military abilities and insatiable ambition, who openly proclaimed, a short time since, his determination not to leave a foot of ground to the foreign invaders in Central Asia, and who has for some time been securing allies for for a campaign against Russia. He not only sent his emissaries just lately into the Russian territory of Mangischlach to stir up an insurrection among the Kirghis, but despatched an embassy to Calcutta, to apply for the assistance of England. The Viceroy of India advised a reconciliation with Russia, upon which the Khivan Ambassador replied: "This cannot be, for Russia has deeply offended the Khan. She has not even sent him a dispatch sealed with a golden seal, though he is equal in rank to all other sovereigns." At a grand Khivan council held by the Khan some of the members declared themselves opposed to a war with Russia. Yesi-Monrad one of the Khan's uncles, rose and said. "When I was a boy people were already talking of the danger of a Russian invasion. This danger was averted; the Muscovite fears us. I have grown old, and have not seen a Russian yet, nor shall we see them in in our country. But if we act like cowards and give up our prisoners our power will depart from us. The Turcomans and Kirghiz will attack us, and Khiva will be shamefully subdued."

In one of the latest impressions of the *Ruski Mir* mendali, son of Pirali, Sultan of a Khirzig tribe, records his pretensions to the throne of Khiva. The Sultan claims to be a descendant of Tchingis Khan, and asserts his ancestor Nurali to have been Khan of Khiva before he was elected Sultan of the Khirgiz. The family of the present Khan are said to occupy to the pretender's family the same position that the Orleans do to the Bourbons. Sultan Mendali makes much of his fervent Mohammedanism, and favors his manifesto with strong declarations against England and in favor of Russia. He promises to introduce strict and orderly administration into the claimed khanate, and to promote European civilization. His object is to be installed under Russian protection, as a solution of the Khivan question favorable alike to Russia and his own private interests.

Waggery in Pocket Picking—A Note Paid Eight Months After Due.

In October last a lady had her pocket picked in Central Park, losing a purse containing $12 75, a visiting card bearing her address, and a lock of hair. Within a few days she received the pocket-book, minus the money, and the following letter written in a scrawly hand, and evidently by an ignorant person:

DEAR MADAM:—I found this pocket-book to-day, October 4, about 5 o'clock, in the Central Park. There was about $12 75 in it. It came very nice for me, as I was rather short in the pocket. If I should send you the money it would be no lesson to you for losing it, but now you will be more careful next time. If I was you I would not carry a pocket-book, but put my money in my bosom. I send you back the book because I suppose you care more for that hair and the penny than you do for the nasty money that makes all the trouble in the world.

I remain yours truly,
SAMUEL STAYPOLE.

P. S. I leave you your silver for better luck next time. I think by the looks of them new stamps that you must have money in the bank. Well, I will be your banker, and pay you seven per cent for this money that I have got. I will only borrow it, and I will pay you one of these days, if, when I am ready, I can find you. You know it is no harm to borrow. My stomach feels lighter already. In a year or two I will try to find you out, and pay you with interest. S. S.

On Thursday last a young man rang the bell at the house of the recipient of this letter, and, asking for the lady by name, was shown into the parlor. Without unnecessary delay, he pulled out his pocket book and handed her $12 75, saying as he did so. "I hardly expected to pay you so soon." Being urged to retain a portion of the money, the polite thief replied, "Oh, no; I've plenty of my own."—N. Y. Sun

The Fair Sex on the Move.

The following from a New York journal developes a new feature in modern progress and demonstrates that journey women can travel as well as journey men:

"On the 2d of July a party of young women start for Europe under the guidance of a most competent cicerone, to make, if not exactly the grand tour, one that combines so many of its essentials that the difference is small. They propose to reach Queenstown on the 12th, and visit all the beautiful places in Ireland. Then cross over to Scotland, and "do" that country and England thoroughly. Belgium is next on their list, and they will reach Vienna in October in time to see something of the great Exposition. The winter will be principally passed in Italy, the celebration of Christmas being seen at Naples, and the Carnival and that of Easter at Rome, where they will remain till the second week in April. Two months will be spent in Switzerland and five weeks in Paris, and they will take passage at Liverpool for New York about the 1st of October. The entire period of absence will be something over fifteen months, and during all this time the young people will be employed in acquiring the languages of three of the countries through which they pass—French, Italian and German—and in prosecuting other studies to which their tastes incline. The expenses of the expedition proper will not be over $200, in gold, and it will be under the charge of Miss E. V. Ingram, who has passed much of her life abroad.

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A MOST shameful trick was played lately upon a lover at Terre Haute by his rival. The generous wooer had procured a package of gum drops to present to his Angelina ever dear, but the other man maliciously substituted therefore a paper of white beans. It was not until 3 o'clock in the morning that matters were explained and a reconciliation effected.

TWO NOTABLE LETTERS.

Interesting Correspondence from General Washington and the Marquis De La Fayette, Now First Published.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 20, 1873.

Relics of other days now and then turn up, all exciting interest, and the interest is always proportionate to the date and importance of the souvenir. I have been permitted to make copies of a couple of letters possessing no small degree of interest, and deeming them, perhaps worthy of publication, I send them to you. They are letters written by George Washington and the Marquis De La Fayette to Brig. Gen. Woodford, of the Revolutionary forces—the former congratulating him upon his promotion to a generalcy, and urging his acceptance of the position. The original letters are now in the possession of Dr. Joseph Lane, of Pine Grove, in Clark county, whose wife is a descendant of the Woodford family.

The following is a copy of

GEN. WASHINGTON'S LETTER:
MORRISTOWN, 3d March, 1777.

DEAR SIR—By some resolves of Congress just come to my hands I find, as I hoped and expected, your name in the new appointment of Brigadiers, but perceive at the same time that you were named after Muhlenburg and Weldon—the reason assigned for this, you having resigned your former rank in the service of the Continent.

You may well recollect, my dear sir, that I strongly advised you against that resignation. I now as strongly recommend your acceptance of the present appointment. You may feel somewhat hurt in having two officers placed before you (though, perhaps, never to command you) who once were inferior to you in point of rank; but remember that this is a consequence of your own act, and consider what a stake we are contending for. Trifling particulars should have no influence upon a man's conduct in such a cause and at such a time as this. If smaller matters do not yield to greater—if trifles light as air in comparison to what we are contending for, can withdraw or withhold gentlemen from service when our all is at stake, and a single cast of the die may turn the tables, what are we to expect? It is not a common contest we are engaged in. Anything valuable to us depends upon speedy and vigorous exertion; consider twice, therefore, before you refuse. In case of acceptance, which I wish and expect, I have to desire that you will repair immediately to headquarters, as general officers are exceedingly wanting to assist in the arranging of the new army. At all accounts, let me hear from you as speedily as possible. With great sincerity and truth, I am, dear sir, your most ob't serv't,
G. WASHINGTON.

Brig. Gen'l WOODFORD.
In Caroline county, Va.

GEN. LA FAYETTE'S LETTER.

The letter from La-Layette is as follows. You will perceive it was written a month later than the one just given:

CAMP NEAR VALLEY FORGE,
April 13, 1777.

DEAR SIR—My answer to your friendly favor will go very far to join you, and (as) we have been much seperated by circumstances since I have had the pleasure to see you. My northern expedition is thrown down, and indeed I don't understand how men of note, coming from the spot, could think that enterprise of any possiblity with such means as we had collected there; or, to speak better, with no means at all. I now find myself in the camp, and very impatiently I expect the opening of the campaign. I hope my dear sir, that you will write me from time to time, and I will be extremely happy to hear that your health is in a better state. I'll feel the greater pleasure if that health of yours permit you to join us, and I'll enjoy very heartily the advantage of seeing you strong and healthy in our camp. I hope you will hurry as much as you can the coming of our boys; it is most time for them to be usefully employed, and it would do much better even if they perished with good clothes You know robberies will be committed before those clothes kept by the States can get to camp. I wished at least for the article of shirts, as it is the most important point for the health of the soldiers, particularly in summer time. With great pleasure I hear your affair is settled as you had desired it to be. Many good regulations are promised by Congress, but nothing done yet. I wished the army could be upon such footing as to give due dignity to the noble condition of a soldier. I wished, at least, it would be more honorable and advantageous than it is for our officers to get a continental commission.

Conference about exchanges are attended with so many difficulties and aims of deception on the British side, that it will be impossible to agree in anything. They want nothing but to bring us to some ruinous or shameful purpose, and I believe we have nothing to do with that people but with arms in our hands. I'll make myself a pleasure to let you know any interesting event in this quarter; and with the most sincere affection and highest regard, I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

THE M. DE LA FAYETTE.

BRIG. GEN. WOODFORD.
At Spottsylvania county, Virginia

General Woodford, who was a gallant officer, suffered the fate of many other brave soldiers of the Revolution, was taken prisoner, and died in prison from sickness and starvation. EPHRAIM PRINGLE.

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The Tichborne Claimant.

The claimant for the vast English estates of Sir Roger Tichborne is undergoing at present a trial on an indictment for perjury, with a stolidity that would amount to stupidity if he were not blunted by depraved associations. The defense has used that apparent stupidity to show that he cannot be the real Sir Roger, but in doing so have certainly strengthened his case, for if he is not Sir Roger Tichborne, never before has a man displayed such cunning ability in simulating another in a court of justice. If the claimant is really the convict Arthur Orton, besides the advantage of a most striking resemblance, he has succeeded in obtaining all the details of the life of Sir Roger, of then hiding them away, and of, in addition, losing his own identity. The interest in his trial in London has not abated in the least, crowds filling the court-room and the streets. The prisoner manifests no uneasiness, and sits with the impertubability of a rhinoceros through the most scathing charges of perjury, apparently confident of his triumph.

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LADIES who have been annoyed by the ordinary rouge turning green when exposed to the action of certain gases will be pleased to learn that a Chinese cosmetic is now in the market which is green when first applied to the cheeks and becomes red afterwards.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

BY GEORGE B CHEEVER, D. D.

He has gone to the land, through Eternity's portals.
Where Dukedoms and Kings are remembered no more.
But the wearers of crowns are the lowliest servants
Of Him who for sinners the crown of thorns wore.

Where the proud and the mighty are counted as nothing;
Where the Court of the Soul is in justice arrayed;
Where the verdict of innocence cannot be purchased;
Where the wages of character promptly are paid.

He has gone where the feet of oppressors tread never,
Nor the prayer of the prisoned for freedom is heard;
Where the flatterer's music is silent forever,
And the snare's never laid for the innocent bird.
Where the voice of a Senate's applause cannot reach him,
Nor the wailing of conscripts, by armies mowed down;
Where the votes of a parliament cannot impeach him,
Nor the bribes of the universe offer a crown.
Where the calm of Eternity gives him the leisure
To study the tempest of passion on earth;
To ponder the pathway of glory and pleasure,
And balance the world with the soul in its worth.

The strange, silent man from the field of Magenta;
The unsceptred monarch from the bloody Sedan;
The chess-politician, whose moves are a venture
The subtlest inquisitor never could scan.
Where now is the spirit that grasped at dominion?
That rode on the whirlwind of power to a throne?
Does it soar with the angels, on ecstacy's pinion?
Does it span, like a rainbow, the storm overblown,

Has it gone to inhabit, in darkened seclusion,
Some penal Helena, far off on the wave?
Or joined the proud Cæsars of Old World delusion?
Or roused the Achilles of Gaul from his grave?

Have the sides of the Pit ordered forth their possessors
To hail the usurper with desolate stir?
Do the aisles of the Hades of sceptred confessors
Resound the grim satire of "Vive l'Empereur?"

Oh. tell us, ye forms of immortal forewarning,
That watch at the gateway of morning and night,
Was the spirit withdrawn in the blackness of darkness,
Or lost in the splendors of infinite light?

RUSSIA'S CAVALRY.

The Horsemen of the Czar—Marvelous Riding.

Writing under date of May 2, of a review held in St. Petersburg in honor of the visit of the Czar, the corre dent of the London Daily News says:

The great attraction of the day was the cavalry, and that far surpassed anything which I have ever seen. The two elements of excellence were, of course, the horses themselves, and the horsemanship of the riders. Can anybody explain the peculiar charm about Russian horses? Without presuming to answer my own question, I think I may point out that one secret with trainers here seems to be to educate the horse; to make him trustworthy, faithful, ambitious; and to dispense with all those contrivances which, in more civilized countries, crush the spirit out of the poor beasts. In what other country can one see horses like those which dash along the Nveska so free and fresh and gracefully? In what other country do they have such a glossy skin, such swan like necks, such delicate limbs? And in what other country do they offer such material for cavalry? One must reflect, to, that Russians of a certain class are born, like Arabs, in the saddle. The horse is a member of the family, a brother, a companion in every adventure. The Russian government had, therefore, good material; but it has employed it well, and the proof is the superb horseman who to-day gallopped along by Kaiser Wilhelm and his German officers. The Russian cavalry has the ordinary divisions found in all Continental armies—namely, hussars, dragoons, cuirassiers, uhlans, &c.—as well as some species peculiar to itself. I pass over the former, and only call attention to the horses. These sleek and muscular beasts had evidently been selected as carefully as the men themselves. For each bataition they were all of one color, now a glossy black, now a rich brown, now a light grey, and the uniformity seemed to extend even to their size, shape and motion. The effect was singular striking. The Tcheck and Cossack cavalry have been so often described that there is nothing new to be said about their appearance. The detachment which took part in the ceremonies of to-day wore bright red jackets and a sort of fur hats of the same color, and rode chestnut ponies. On their backs carbines were strapped, and in their hands they carried long red lances. They led the cavalry division. The first circuit of the cavalry was merely for inspection: the second was for evolutions. How impatiently the Cossack went through the first, and how eagerly they entered on the second! The ponies, even, trembled with enthusiasm. As the cavalcade approached the Emperors, the riders settled firmly in their saddles, loosened the reins a little, and—the word is given! Like a flash of lightning, and simultaneously the horses shoot off, and before the spectators have caught their breath, are half-way around the square. What an astounding pace! If a horse should stumble the rider would never mount again. The Cossacks crouch low in the saddle, and shout like fiends; while their long glittering lances, stretching out horizontally far beyond the horses, are terrifying even to friends and non-combatants. The Germans do not spare their plaudits. They love the uhlans who trampled down the Turcos, and the Bismarck Cuirassiers who rode into the jaws of death at Mars le Tour, but nothing like these unearthly horsemen from the plains of Russia. Let me not do negative injustice, however, to the rest of the cavalry. After the second turn around the field the whole body formed at the rear, opposite the Emperors and the amphitheatre. The front stretched the whole length of the field, somewhat longer—to use a comparison which many English readers will appreciate—than from the Seine to the barracks at the foot of the Champs de Mars, and several regiments deep. There were probably 15,000 in all—the cuirassiers with their white coats and heavy black horses, the hussars with their pikes, the mounted grenadiers and the dragoons, and at the wings the reckless Cossacks again. The Grand Duke Nicholas waved his sword, and the entire force moved toward the Emperors and the spectators. At first it was a light trot, then an easy gallop, then faster and faster, till one could only see thousands of glittering uniforms and superb horses dashing madly toward the crowd. Nearer and nearer they come, and ever at the same terrific pace. It will be death for the imperial party who are on the ground below! Suddenly the Grand Duke's sword flies up again in the air; the officers pass the word along, still the 15,000 horsemen shake the earth. The Grand Duke's sword falls, and the mighty mass comes to a stop as if transfixed by an electric shock. Perfect silence reigns. The long line of cavalry is as calm and steady as the marble palace itself, and far back through the centres all is tranquil. That was a glorious sight and worth a journey to St. Petersburg to see. I shall never look on such a spectacle again.

Curious Inventions.

The records of the United States Patent Office exhibit innumerable applications for ludicrous as well as impracticable inventions. The time and talent expended in devising some machine, which it is supposed will make the inventor's fortune, would, if applied to his ordinary daily labor, make him a thoroughly competent mechanic and secure him a comfortable livelihood. As a proof of the truth of the above remarks, a few illustrations may be given. In 1870 the owner of some beehives, irritated by the loss of his honey by the bee moth acked for a patent for a combined henroost and beehive. He had noticed that the bee moth travels at night, while the busy bee works by day. His desire, therefore, was for a device that should admit the worker by day and keep out the thief by night. Thus his ingenuity effected the erection of a henroost pivoted upon a beehive, provided with gates. The bees were expected to be in their hives just before dark; the hens lighting on their roosts, were then to close the gates of the hive and keep them shut all night. The early rising of the hens would automatically open the gates again and return the bees—their honey all safe—to the airs of heaven and the flowers of earth. He received the patent.

Another applicant asked for a patent right for an artificial moon that should light each town that used it without expense. His eye had often been struck by the reflection of the distant windows at sunset, and how far light traveled. He, therefore, proposed a balloon for each town sufficiently large to raise a huge reflector, that was to be hoisted every evening at dusk, about the time the hens had shut in the bees. The reflection of the sun's rays cast downward upon the village was sure to light it through all the darkness of the night. Fortunately for himself this inventor presented his application through a patent attorney, who told him it was doubtful if it could be obtained.

In the fall of 1872 a gentleman applied for and received a patent for building houses on wheels and rollers, so that in case of earthquake they might roll forward or backward, and not be shaken to pieces.

Another gentleman applied for a patent for heating canals by steam, so that boating could go on in the winter as well as in the summer. The office decided that this invention was worthy of protection and gave him his patent.

Another applied for a combination of a clock and a bed, so ingeniously contrived that when the clock struck the bottom of the bed dropped out. He claimed that this plan would probably awaken the sleeper.

Another inventor from the frontiers asked for a patent for a combination of a cannon and a plough. For this purpose he filed three applications, making the elongated handles of the plough hollow, so as to form two cannon. These were to be kept loaded till the guerillas were after the ploughman, the cannon were then to be fired, the guerillas shot down, and the farmer to go on his way rejoicing.

In 1870 a very ingenious gentleman from the rural districts applied for a patent to prevent cows from switching their tails. He presented two models—one shaped like a bottle, around the end of which the cow's tail was to be curled; the other was a square block, with the hole through the centre, wherein the tail was to be put and tied in a knot, so that the animal could not withdraw it.

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Parisian Taste.

An English writer, who has passed the winter in Paris, writes as follows about the fashions:

Of fashion, strictly speaking, there is none. The styles this season are decidedly anarchical. The prevailing principles seem to be "crowd on all sail, and let every woman attire herself as if she were a supreme arbitress of fashion, and backed with all the gold in the Bank of France." Were refined taste the rule instead of the exception, there would be no harm in each being allowed to dress as best becomes her. But taste and judgment in things sumptuary are just as rare as in things literary. The polychrome cacophy of a fashionable Paris saloon is intolerable to an educated eye; yellows, pinks, blues, purples, sea-greens, Metternich greens, gooseberry purples, and other equally decided hues, jar and wrangle like an assembly of viragoes. Uniformity, even when it appears monotonous, is better than this Dutch concert. The coiffures are varied as the dresses, and equally extravagant. What Dickens said of Mrs. Gamp's front applies to the piles of braids, coques, curls, frisettes, and Chinese bows,—they cannot fairly be called false hair seeing that they take nobody in. Formerly it was considered not the thing to combine the plumage of an ostrich, the products of a green-house, and the contents of a jeweler's shop in the same head. Any belle disposed to make such a display may now indulge her fancy without incurring the risk of being laughed at. She can, for instance, fasten on a wreath of roses round a Spanish comb, with diamonds, or other kind of jewel, and stick on marabout feathers, with bows of ribbons falling to plaits or curls. On the border of her berthe she may attach silk embroidery imitating autumn leaves, bespangle her diaphanous overskirt with beetles' wings, and fasten up her pannier with ribbons intended to resemble the kind of seaweed ornamenting the mermaid's grotto in the new opera, "La Coupe du Roi de Thule." Indeed a great many ideas have been borrowed from that opera by Paris modistes and dresses, who not infrequently do up ladies of a respectable age to imitate "the sirens of the Coral Cave." One of the insensate things decidedly out of date is "the idiot fringe." Those who wish to limit their foreheads to the depth of the eyebrows should make use of curling-irons, and keep the Roman Empresses in their heads. This will be all the more convenient when it is understood that no attempt need be made to establish harmony between the head and skirts or corsage. The upper woman may be severely classical, and the under extravagantly modern.

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Coins of the Commune.

It is a curious fact that five-franc pieces bearing the effigy of the Republic 1871 are sold for 151 francs at the Hotel de Ventes. The value of these coins is owing to their having been struck at the Mint under singular circumstances. Camelinat, who was director of the establishment under the Commune, was ordered to coin a certain number of gold and silver pieces, bearing the effigy of the Commune. Attempts were made, but were unsuccessful, as the proper workmen were absent, or otherwise engaged. He had recourse to the stamps already existing, making a slight modification. At the reverse of each stamp were three signs, the letter A, indicating the spot where the money was melted, an anchor, which is the mark of the Comptroller, and a bee, the stamp of the Director. The bee was transformed into a trident. The Commune only struck 4.000, and nearly all were remelted, so that the coins are very rare.

NO MORE.

BY EMMA ALICE BROWNE.

Soft breathes the South along the budding wold,
The crocus lifts her slender lance of gold,
And faint o'er yon gray summits, weird and old,
The roseate dawns unfold.

And lo! the clear-eyed Goddess Spring again,
With song and bloom and sunlight in her train,
With balmy gales, and silver twinkling rain
On a roof and lattice pane.

Far as the sun his golden legions hurled,
When winter fled with sullen banners furled,
The matchless blue of sea and sky is curled
Around a glad new world.

Shut in my narrow prison room I hear,
A field, the plough-boy whistling shrill and clear,
And *know* the happy Morning draweth near—
The sunrise of the year.

Oh, weary days, that once were such delight!
Oh, sad, sad days, that fade in sadder night!
No more your shining paths my steps invite
By flowery fell and height.

Cry, Vernal Winds! through all your peans ring
Untimely Autumn's hollow muttering,
Cry Winds! no more your balmy pinions bring
The healing of the Spring!

—N. Y. Ledger.

VARIETIES.

THE city council of Richmond have determined to give a site on Gamble's hill, in that city, for the monument to General Lee.

ROYALTY at Vienna is kept constantly on the go, and fear is expressed that the princes and potentates will clear out and go home unless they are afforded more leisure.

IT is said to be an infallible sign that when you see a veranda breaking out like a spring eruption on an old country house, the disease which has attacked that house is "summer boarders."

A NEW style of bracelet has lately come into great favor. It is made of a very fine thread of gold which, by a sort of knitting machine, is knitted into a tube. This is afterwards crushed flat, forming a band.

A RICHMOND lady advertises, under the head of "Strayed or Stolen," for a "long, lank, lean husband, six feet high, broad shoulders, thin beard, light hair and complexion, blue eyes, and about 45 years of age, being about twenty years younger than myself."

THE black-and-tan dog of a Troy saloon-keeper is reported to possess the remarkable faculty of distinguishing counterfeit paper money from genuine, and has also during the past few years picked up in the street and brought home to his master more than three hundred dollars in greenbacks.

IN nothing is Russia's great military strength more visible than in her number of horses. The Russian empire has 18,000,000 of horses, as compared to 2,500,000 draught animals in Germany, 3,100,000 in Austria, and 4,450,000 in France. Russia now employs 325,000 horses in her army, and the Cossack cavalry is the finest in the world.

A SCEPTICAL contemporary sneeringly asks the Spiritualists how it happened that the fate of the Polaris expedition remained unknown for eighteen months, until intelligence was brought by purely human means. To which the obvious reply is that the mediums knew of it all along, but the knowledge put them too much out of spirits to tell it.

THE Portland Argus relates that Mrs. Capt. Hall, wife of the late Arctic explorer, was on board a train from Boston, Saturday evening, and hearing a gentleman read the account of her husband's death, the first intimation of the disaster she had received, burst into an uncontrollable fit of weeping, and was assisted from the car at Dover.

As the ocean has washed away some fifteen feet of the bluff at Long Branch in the last seven or eight months, it is estimated that in the next ten years it will have destroyed the present site of the hotels. The course of the Atlantic threatens to be very destructive to the sea-fronts recently purchased at extravagant prices.

THE fast horses of the American turf are more numerous than is usually supposed, the secretary of the Hampden Park Association of Springfield, Mass., having compiled an official list of seven y racers, including only seven not now on the turf, which have made better time than 2:27. A few years ago this was considered exceptionally swift, but now seven horses are accredited with having made a mile in less than 2:20.

LEIGH HUNT said; "Hair is at once the most delicate and lasting of our materials, and survives us like love. It is so light, so gentle, so escaping from the idea of death, that, with a lock of hair belonging to a child or friend, we may almost look up to heaven and compare notes with the angelic nature—may, almost say, "I have a piece of thee here not unworthy of thy being now." This is a beautiful thought, but the faintest suspicion that my lady wears hair that grew on the head of some stranger would effectually destroy the poetry.

A TOUCHING story is told of a lady in Kentucky who was stricken with a sudden failing of the optic nerve, and was told that she could not retain her sight more than a few days at most, and was liable to be totally deprived of it at any moment. She returned to her home, quietly made such arrangements as would occur to any one about to commence so dark a journey for life, and then had her two little children, attired in their brightest costumes, brought before her; and so, with their little faces lifted to hers, and tears gathering for the great misfortune that they hardly realized, the light faded out of the mother's eyes.

THE new Catholic Cathedral in New York, on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, when finished, will be, it is said, the finest ecclesiastical edifice in the country. The corner-stone was laid in 1858, but for several years after the breaking out of the war, work was suspended, and has since been continued at intervals. Its total cost will be over $2,000,000. Its style of architecture is decorated Gothic, and in general appearance, the building will be something like the Cologne Cathedral. The length will be 332 feet, and extreme breadth 174 feet, and at the western end two towers will terminate in lofty spires, 328 feet high.

THE twenty-third regiment of artillery in the French army has a white Cochin-China rooster upon which a great value is placed on account of his meritorious services in the field of battle. The cock passed through the whole of the campaign of the Rhine, and was carried to Augsburg as a prisoner of war. At Metz during the siege the soldiers, although obliged to eat their horses, held the life of this truly Gallic cock as sacred. At the battle of Gravelotte he was perched on the shoulders of his master, who was in the fourth battery, and was so used to the cannon's roar that he did not pay the slightest attention to it. After his master was killed another artillerist adopted him, and he still remains in military service.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr......Wm. Schoyer
Jos. S. Lare......E. A. Myers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
115 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 31, 1873

Gen. Cass is not, and will not be, a candidate for State Treasurer, which should relieve him from ill-natured remarks in certain quarters.

Anothre relative comes to the front. **W. B. W. Bernard**, who married one of the **Dents**, has by his Excellency been made Inspector of National banks for Illinois, Missouri and other Western States. Next!

A question for all the organs: Does any one suppose that **Grant** would have let so elegant a chance slip by, of vetoing the back-pay grab bill, had it not contained a provision giving him an extra hundred thousand dollars?

Silas Clarke, of Indiana county, and **Daniel Kane**, of Fayette county, members of the Constitutional Convention, are among the prominent and most determined opponents of any enfranchisement of the Press. They are addicted to the Constitution of 1790.

It is said that Senator **Graham** dodged behind the speaker's chair, when the bill ceding away Smoky island to the Pittsburgh ring came up for consideration in the Senate. He is a faithful representative of the interests of his constituents in our sister city. What share he is to receive of the eighty acres after it is fenced in, we have not heard.

The State Treasury ring organ is still pegging away at the grabbers. It says:

> Alexander Mitchell of Wisconsin, is the latest instance of a member of Congress refunding his back pay.

It neglects to inform its readers that **Mitchell** received but five thousand dollars of the steal, while **Grant** is to get one hundred thousand and will hold on to all of it.

A leading Republican assures us the coming Radical Ring State Convention, after it nominates the set up candidates, will denounce in a series of resolutions ballot-box stuffers, venal legislators, political and pecuniary rings of high and low degree. This he claims will relieve the Republican party from the charge that it in any way favors such institutions. Words are cheap, **Errett, Quay and Mackey** will write the resolutions.

The Colorado Potato Bug, which for the past few years has caused such destruction through Kansas and Iowa has made its appearance in this vicinity. A market gardiner brings us some live specimens and says they have attacked the tomato plant, and destroyed them. In the neighborhood of Chartier Valley, the potatoes suffered last year from the same bug, but being later this year, the tomato has taken its place for the time. Have any of our agricultural friends found a remedy?

Reports come from Washington to the effect that several weeks since **Ben. Butler** bought a large tract of land just outside the northern limits of the city. The tract consisted of three hundred acres, the price paid being about one thousand dollars per acre. Land in that vicinity not being in demand, it was generally considered that **Butler** had made a bad investment. It now transpires that the Commission appointed by Congress to select a site for the new Presidential mansion has determined to recommend the purchase of this identical tract. The "beast" no doubt, is not alone in this little job.

HOMŒOPATHY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts Medical Society is still engaged in the hopeless task of wiping out Homœopathy. A few days ago several of its members were placed on trial for practicing in the new school. The Board of Trial rendered the decision, and served a copy upon each member mentioned below, which closes as follows:

> The parties having been fully heard, and evidence and arguments on each side fully considered, we do find and determine that said charges and specifications are all fully proved against each of the said accused persons, and they are severally guilty of the charges aforesaid—guilty of conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician, by practising homœopathy; and we therefore adjudge and determine that said William Bushnell, Milton Fuller, H. L. H. Offendahl, George Russell, J. T. Talbot, Davis Thayer, Benjamin A. West, be therefore expelled from their membership of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and report this our determination to the Massachusetts Medical Society, at its annual meeting for such action thereupon as to the society may seem fit.
>
> (Signed) Jeremiah Spofford,
> Augustus Torrey,
> George Hayward,
> Frederick Winson,
> Majority of the Board of Trial.

So it is "unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician to practice homœopathy" is it? This is about as steep as a medical association we know of, which resolved that it was undignified for its members to advertise. It is plain to be seen that the fools are not all dead yet.

PRECEDENT.

Of course all things past are precedent to us, and the very nature of all law is that things following depend upon their antecedents. In this way legal decisions have become a part of the science of law, and have become established as binding, legal precedents. All precedents however necessarily are inseparable from their relationship to the constitution or custom of the times in which they were enunciated as the law; so that the proper law of yesterday under one constitution or form of government, may not be the proper law of to-day under another constitution. All human laws are imperfect, if not in their formation, certainly in their administration; because they are construed and excuted by imperfect beings; but they are nevertheless binding in the society which authorizes or allows their enactment, and it is the part of common sense to acknowledge and submit to this view.

Law originated under the patriarchial form of government. It matters little, comparatively, so far as our present article is concerned, whether the Patriarch announced law by direct or by indirect inspiration from the Divine source of all law. The original ancient laws were given to, and were not derived from the people. Either directly or indirectly, the few arranged the laws for the conduct of the many. The necessity for any or all written or spoken law being based upon the inherent and evil disposed nature of mankind, it cannot be dispensed with while human nature lasts.

It would be something more than folly at this day to seek to hide the fact, that men are born with inherent faculties of good and evil in very different proportions. In fact no two individuals are by nature alike; and, further, no two individuals can be educated to be alike. Each retains his own idiosyncrasy from birth till death; and no amount or kind of training can take it away. The outward exhibition of a man's feeling may be greatly modified by surrounding circumstances, and men may be made better or worse in their conduct, by precept and example, and through trials and temptations; still the original natural faculties inherent at birth remain, although they may be strengthened or weakened, relatively, in their action; and thus affect the conduct of the individual among his fellows.

The imperfection of the workings of human law arises chiefly if not wholly from the fact of these permanent individual differences of constitution in the human race. Each one of the thousand millions of the human family has his own world within himself. It is different from all the other worlds of all the other millions. Each has his own particular organs of vision, and his own particular medium, and he can see and know the world only by means of and through these. Thus a law which is easy and pleasurable to one, may be hard and grating upon the very soul of another. The fulfilment of the law by the former may not entitle him to any special commendation, whilst obedience to it by the latter may show true heroism, praiseworthy control over evilly disposed passions.

It must therefore ever remain a nice question in free governments, that is in governments in which the people by their representatives make their own laws, how to shape them so as to bear fairly upon all. It is impossible so to shape them; but we can approximate towards such an equitable condition of social affairs, if our representative rulers are properly selected, and if they will honestly endeavor to attain such desirable result. Knowing that they as well as their constituents are fallible, we must not expect perfection either in the laws or in their administration.

It unfortunately happens in our form of governmeht that when men become representative of bodies of men they erect themselves into a class, and become also the champions of classes, and of class legislation. Class laws, constitute the great incubus our country now suffers under. Protection by class law of particular bodies of men, who are thus enabled to grind the masses, is obviously opposed to the free government; yet these laws are enacted and the rights of the people are trampled upon by and through the acts of the people's false representatives.

Of late years this evil has assumed gigantic proportions. Year after year, precedent upon precedent has been binding the people, and ploughing out a form of government not contemplated originally, and which is now overflowing with intolerable abuses. Congress, and the President, and the Judges, appear to have set themselves up on a pedestal away above the citizen; looking down contemptuously upon the apparently futile efforts of the people to protect themselves against their encroachments. Classes rule us, classes rob us, classes ordain and maintain wars and consequent taxation, while the hard worked people who are made to pay for all this, are stolid, dumb and blind; and following precedent, go on from year to year electing the same sort of men to office, who annually proceed to misrepresent and oppress them, through the laws.

No people on the face of the earth are more capable of understanding their real interests, and yet no people are more imposed upon through the delusion of precedents, than our own. Is it not time to take a new departure? Let us begin. Let us establish a new precedent by electing only honest men to office.

FRANCE.

That remarkably curious affair, the French Republic as it is called, (and one name suits it about as well as another,) has performed one of its variations. **Thiers** who has been ruling as an Emperor with the more modest title of President, and while nominally a Republican is undoubtedly at heart a **Bonapartist**—has resigned, and the Legislative Assembly has elected that stiff Imperialist, Marshal **M'Mahon**, to be his successor. When it is recollected that this Assembly was called for the mere purpose of negotiating a peace with Germany, its history has been a very remarkable one. Meeting first at Versailles because Paris was in the hands of what is now known as the Commune—the successors of the *Sans Culottes of the* first Revolution—soon organizing its power it swept its bloody opponents from their strong hold, after the fashion in which *the* **Napoleon** repressed the insurrection of the Sections, or in the style of his imitator in his *Coup d'Etat*, and instead of forming a governmemt for France, it proceeded to absorb all power within itself. It gives no evidence of any disposition to do anything else; and in all probability it will remain until **M'Mahon**, in the interest of the heir of the **Bonapartes**, having secured the fidelity of the army repeats the tragedy of the 18th of *Brumaire* and places the fourth **Napoleon** upon the throne of a renewed Empire.

M'Mahon's acceptance of his new dignity contains nothing inconsistent with the purpose we have endeavored to depict; with **God's** aid and that of the army, he promises to liberate France from German occupancy, restore order, maintain the public tranquility and the principles on which society rests. A French Imperialist of course has no other belief, than that society only rests safely under the shadow of **Napoleon's** throne. The third act of the drama has commenced, it will possibly end on the anniversary of the coronation of the first **Napoleon**, the victory at Austerlitz, and of the *Coup d'Etat*.

The *Commercial* comes out boldly in the advocacy of cheap iron. How are you Protection?

> "There is but one policy, which, if adopted, will lead to victory and profit to the country, while any and every other will result in disaster—political and otherwise. That is, for the party to proclaim its old and well known Democratic principles, and nominate reliable Democratic candidates for office. Let honesty be our watchword in candidates and principles. We have stooped often enough to conquer and—been conquered. Let us take the Radical bull by the horns this year. If the next Democratic Convention of this State adopts any other policy an adjournment without making nominations might as well take place; for the Democratic masses will not, and cannot be made to rally again under objectionable banners."

We copy the foregoing from a sound Democratic paper in one of our eastern counties. It appears to delineate the true policy of the party. Democracy, pure and undefiled—the principles which rallied our fathers to victory in the great political revolutions of 1800 and in 1828—must be bravely urged; let us have done with all entangling alliances, however flattering the promises of success they may be wrapped in. Victory to be of any real service to the country, must be a victory of the true principles of the government, borne forward by nominees of ability and of unquestioned and of unquestionable personal character. As we have more than once recently, we again earnestly urge that our State Convention be composed of the best men who can be persuaded to attend, and that our county conventions all through the State be filled by delegates who will make wise selections of names to place upon the local tickets.

EQUALIZATION.

The Board of Revision, considering its enormous proportions, has got through its labors remarkably soon, and meets with various comments thereupon. In order to understand precisely what has been done, each individual must ascertain the sum total of his assessment, divide that by 9, and thus learn how much he has to pay for City, Fire, City special, and City building taxes; his Poor Ward and City school taxes are based upon the assessment by the county assessors. If the curious investigator resides in one of the rural wards he will deduct 33⅓ per cent off the four first mentioned taxes before he pays them.

All this looks like very plain sailing—all is smooth water and a pleasant breeze; but we think we hear the rumbling of an approaching gale from the office of the County Commissioners; who, regarding this city valuation as a free confession that the assessments upon real estate in the city have only been upon the one ninth of the fair cash value thereof, are considering the propriety of instructing the worthy gentlemen who are empowered to assess for county rates and levies to act upon this admission, and run our valuation up just nine hundred per cent. The Act of Assembly is clear upon the duty of each assessor to make his assessment upon the cash value of the property valued, and it is argued that we here in Pittsburgh have openly admitted that our valuation has been, what one of our evening cotemporaries in its wisdom would call, nine hundred per cent too low—but which we think would be more accurately set forth as, only one-ninth of the true value—that it is but courteous we should be taken at our own estimate of ourselves and be taxed accordingly. When the Commissioners do this thing there will be found no figure 9 to act as a divisor, nor will there be in that case any 33⅓ per cent discount as a compensation for residing in the new and much more pleasant portion of the city.

It is all very well to talk in terms magniloquent of the real estate in Pittsburgh being worth $180,000,000 instead of the comparatively trifling sum of one ninth that magnificent total, but our city fathers may soon learn what other boys learned at school—to "cast out the nines"—and beginning with a trifling millage at the first, we may within the next half-score of years have learned to pay our aggregate of from 37 to 60 mills, on the magnificent figures of the recent collection of municipal wisdom as it corruscated in the Board of Revisors, and shines with a reflected light in the halls of Councils.

Our city is a great city, and requires vast numbers of city officers, who must each be paid generously for doing as little work as possible. Economy in all our branches of government is rapidly going out of style, if indeed it has not already gone. The people as separate individuals pay no attention to public affairs, they "leave all that to the politicians" they will tell you, and tell you so with a tone of contempt for the politicians; while these very politicians, retorting all the contempt upon the simple souls whose pockets they are picking in Pittsburgh, in Harrisburg and in Washington, quietly arrange things so that the people shall pay more taxes and they themselves draw larger dividends from the several treasuries.

SMOKY ISLAND.

The good citizens of Allegheny are to have a new sensation as well as a new island. Smoky Island having disappeared over thirty year ago, it has been a matter of interest to a number of speculators in water lots ever since, how to get a title and a foot hold. The Supreme Court decided twenty-five years ago there was no ground upon which to issue a patent, yet the ring was not to be set aside by the Supreme Court, and applied to the Legislature and secured a special act authorizing the Surveyor General to issue a patent. It was convenient to have a Governor, State Treasurer, Clerk of the Senate and the Speaker of House and Senate in the family circle, and thus capture eighty acres of water surface out of which to make land and divide among the faithful; the value of which we leave to the equalization board. We understand piles will soon be driven around the island that is to be, and operations commenced by grading down Seminary Hill to fill up. If it helps navigation who is hurt, or who has a right to complain? We think it will be a good thing for Allegheny and all concerned.

ON THE MOVE.

The Court journals inform us that President **Grant** is again on the wing on account of house cleaning. He has been in Harrisburg to arrange another fishing excursion with **Simon Cameron** and consult the chairman of the committee of Foreign affairs about the Russian Mission, and several other intricacies in our diplomatic relations. The President is now ready for a short jaunt down through Virginia, preparatory to his summer campaign at Long Branch. In the meantime he enjoys good health.

DON'T WANT PEACE.

The distinguished Senator from Wisconsin is now in New Orleans, preaching **Grant's** peace to the negroes. He spent a portion of the 20th inst. at the residence of the negro who rejoices in being **Kellogg's** Lieutenant Governor, and was met and interviewed there by quite a quantity of the somber *elite* of the Crescent city. The Hon. **Matt** was fluent as usual, and talked right out, telling his sable visitors that **Grant** would draft 100,000 soldiers into the State in order to ensure the success of the cloudy party; and that every negro should carry a revolver and shoot any sassy white chap who came between the wind and his nobility.

A sensible sort of a sable follower of **Grant** informed **Carpenter**, that since **Lee's** surrender a new army had sprung up, composed of the sons of the men who had died in the confederate cause; that they were leagued together in the South and more especially in Louisiana, in order to enable them to triumph at the ballot-box. To be sure the Senator dont appear to have been especially moved to indignation at this charge against the white men, that they actually voted together, and against being ruled by a race of people who cannot read the names upon the ballots placed in their hands by their knavish rulers; but still he goes so far as to tell the darkeys to "go for the white man." **Carpenter's** advice if followed, will convert the State into an Aceldama, and result in still greater evils to the negro and to the whole country. The remark of the negro interviewer, that the sons of the old confederates are unfriendly to the present system is doubtless true. They don't come of a race given to non-resistance. Their progenitors were not for hundreds of years contented and submissive slaves, and they do not bear patiently the effort to make them the servants of those who were. The negro is right. The rule of the Radical thieves has necessarily occasioned ill-feeling in the South. The white men there would deserve all the buffeting they have been subjected to did they bear it patiently. A magnanimous course such as was foreshadowed by **Lincoln**, followed up by **Johnson** and approved by **Grant** prior to his having fallen into the hands of his present keepers, would have soothed the annoyance growing out of defeated aspirations, and the South would have now been quiet. Another course however was deemed preferable, and the party which inaugurated it must be held responsible for the results. But for them to hope that the day will ever come when the negro will be accepted as the social equal of the white man, is simply the dream of the crack-brained fanatic or the affected faith of the low down politician, who is prepared to sink to any depth of degradation for the sake of place and pelf.

CONVENTION OF EDITORS.

Some of the Eastern journals are urging a conference of editors in relation to such a change in the Bill of Rights as will more clearly define the rights of the press. The editorial association of this State, composed of both parties, has already spoken on this subject, and is before the convention. Mr. **Smith**, the delegate from Lancaster, can enlighten the lawyers of that grave body on this subject. There is no necessity for any further conference on this matter. If the section of the Bill of Rights guaranteeing the freedom of the press, as declared in 1790, be considered sufficient and adapted to the wants of the present age, perhaps the Press of the State may, conclude the balance of the old constitution will answer just as well, and raise its voice against the new amendments. The contempt with which the majority of that convention have answered the respectful appeals of the Press of the State, is not calculated to enlist its support in behalf of its work.

A STUPENDOUS SCHEME.

A Ring Formed to Gobble a Whole Country—Annexing Northern Mexico—Gen. Grant, Tom Scott, and Ben Butler in the Plot.

We find the above heading in immense capitals in the New York *Sun*. The source entitles the story to credence, as nothing sensational ever appears in that paper. It purports to be from Washington from a correspondent who knows all about what is going on. Among other wonderful things he relates:

> **Washington**, May 25.—Important movements are on foot in this country and Europe looking to the establishment of a magnificent empire in the north and west of Mexico. A number of the greatest capitalists in the world have for some time been negotiating with the Mexican authorities either for the absolute cession of the States of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California, or for the granting of extraordinary privileges from the Mexican Government in Lower California, and that considerable exertions were made to induce immigration to that country. Some of the principal men engaged in that scheme were General B. F. Butler, S. L. M. Barlow, Col. Thos. A. Scott, Col. John W. Forney, and a number of others equally prominent. The enterprise was quite elaborately written up in certain of the New York papers, and for a time it promised well.
>
> INTENTIONS OF THE SCHEMERS.
>
> A magnificent empire could undoubtedly be built up in this territory by American genius and enterprise in the course of years. But the object of those who are said to be interested in the present scheme is to get ready cash out of the job as soon as possible. They believe that anything which looks to the ultimate annexation of this portion of Mexico to the United States will be likely to be popular with our people, and where there is such an abundance of wealth, but little heed will be paid to the grand gobbling in which the company of jobbers propose to indulge.
>
> It is said that Tom Scott, who goes to Europe in company with Col. Forney, has made an arrangement with great capitalists like the Earl of Bute, whereby a vast sum of money is to be put into this enterprise as well as in the Southern Pacific Railroad, and a large army of colonists are to be brougut over this fall and next spring.
>
> THE RAID INTO MEXICO.
>
> The raid of McKenzie into Mexico, ostensibly after the Kickapoos, was evidently planned long ago. Secretary Belknap and Gen. Sheridan have just returned from the Southern border, and had not the commanders of our troops there received some intimation that a move of this kind would be winked at it, is not probable that this raid would have occurred. It is regarded here, by those who are best posted, as a feeler toward annexation. A gentleman who had an interview with Secretary Belknap on Saturday, says he let fall several remarks which point strongly in this direction. There was no good reason why the Secretary of War, accompanied by Gen. Sheridan, should have made an extended trip to Texas and the Mexican border at this time. The significant language of Gen. Grant's inaugural on this subject of extension and annexation, coupled with Belknap's visit, and the invasion of Mexican soil, inclines many people here, who are not posted on Tom Scott's scheme, to believe that the Administration favors annexation. The Mexican Minister Marescol is reticent and cautious, but it is evident that he looks with suspicion on the movement of our officials.

The Chicago *Tribune* comments severely but justly upon the conduct of the pack of office seekers and office holders who run the Grand Army of the Republic and who recently undertook to say that the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers should not decorate the graves at Arlington. It says:

> We almost wonder that this Grand Army of the Republic, which carries its office-grabbing animositias even into the grave and vents its spite upon the dead, did not pass some resolutions protesting against the Almighty, who allows the same flowers to grow upon these graves, who waters them with the same rains, beautifies them with the same sunshine, and creates the same birds to sing above them.
>
> * * * *
>
> The pretense that there might be a collision if the two sets of graves were decorated on the same day is a pretense merely. The public would like to know which party would take the initiative in starting a scrimmage over the bones of the dead. The information would possess considerable value in itself. If there be any among us, either North or South, who have so little sense of decency as to desecrate God's acre on a day set apart for a solemn ceremony, it would be highly useful and advantageous to have their names published, so that they might be excluded hereafter from all cemeteries whatsoever. But, in point of fact, there was no apprehension of a fight in the Arlington grave-yard. The Grand Army of the Republic is a secret political, not military, organization. Its purpose is to get office for some members of the Republican party and to withhold it from others—to get office for some soldiers and to withhold it from others. It is a caucus, and its military mummery is merely the badge which it has adopted to give an air of respectability to its real purposes.

For some time past the Minnesota State Senate has been in session as a high Court of Impeachment for the trial of the late Radical State Treasurer, **William Seeger**, for having corruptly misapplied the public funds of the State. Much feeling has been manifested by the Senators in the course of the trial; but on the 22nd inst. the proceedings were abruptly brought to a conclusion, Mr. **Seeger** having confessed to all the offenses charged against him, and asked for the mercy of the Court. Mr. **Seeger** was thereupon found guilty by the Senate on all four of the charges brought against him, and the judgment of the Court was that he be removed from the office of Treasurer. This was the first High Court of Impeachment ever held in Minnesota.

By farmers' meetings in Kansas:

> **Whereas** the Congress of the United States have perpetrated one of the most outrageous steals known to the civilized world, in the passage of the retroactive salary bill; and
>
> **Whereas** D. P. Lowe, our Congressman supported the bill:
>
> *Resolved*, That we demand that he resign his seat in Congress, that his place may be filled by an honest man instead of a thief.
>
> *Resolved*, That no honest man should support any newspaper that does not write down such thieves.

Four at a Birth.

Illinois, long notorious as one of the peculiar homes of divorce, has recently shown symptoms of sentimental backsliding, to which the attention of political economists should be called without delay. About three months ago four pretty "little strangers" suddenly came to bless a poor family in Irqouois county, and are yet doing all they can to shed benefactions and sleepless nights in the home of their nativity. The people of the county, with a touch of kindness which will set all nature in accord with them, have presented the following noteworthy petition to Governor Hendricks.

> **Whereas**, The undersigned have been recently informed that Mrs. Samuel Smith, wife of Samuel Smith, of the County of Iroquois, in the State of Illinois, recently gave birth to four children at one time, all of whom are now living; and,
>
> **Whereas**, Such a memorial case is worthy of public recognition; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That the attention of the Governor of the State of Indiana is respectfully called to this unprecedented case, and that he is hereby requested to take such proper steps in regard thereto, through our Senators and Representatives in Congress, as will secure an appropriation to the father and mother, and to each of said children, of one section of land.
>
> *Resolved, further*, That a certified copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governor of the State of Indiana.
>
> J S. Stockton,
> Charles Kurtz,
> J. K. McMillen,
> Commissioners of Tippecanoe County.

Another Slander on General Grant.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Milwaukee, May 20.—There is something of an excitement in Walworth county in this State, about a matter of national importance. It seems that when General Grant was at Chicago a couple of weeks ago he was invited by a party of gentlemen to make a pleasure trip with them to Geneva in this State. Now Geneva is a beautiful village of 1,000 people, situated on a beautiful lake of the same name, near the Illinois line. It is noted as a delightful village, and for the sanctity and high moral character of its residents. It is in the county of Walmoth, a county largely inhabited by Northern New York and Vermont Methodist people. It is almost exclusively an agricultural county and gives regularly from 2,200 to 2,800 Republican majority. It is the county also, in which John F. Potter of bowie knife notoriety resides.

When the farmers heard that Gen. Grant and party were to be on a given day at Geneva Lake to fish for ciscoes, they dropped their ploughs and hastened to Geneva to get a sight of their hero President. It is said they returned very much disappointed and mortified, for they found the President and some of his party on quite a spree. He was anything but the grave hero they expected to see. In fact he was tipsy, and in the street pulled off the cap of a boy and whipped Sheridan with it. I would have made no allusions to this scandal, but I find it has been pointedly alluded to by the Delevan *Republican*, a paper published in Walworth county, and by the daily press both in this city and Chicago.

I also learn from Chicago that when the President passed through Elgin the people of all parties were shocked at his condition; and that he was hurried away from Chicago much sooner than had been intended, because he was not fit to be seen there.

Badger.

Help to Pay the Salary Steal.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

After July first the subscribers to county papers will be called upon to pay twenty cents a year as postage.—The memory of men who are not gray headed runneth not to the time when papers were not carried free within the county of publication. But subscribers should not cherish hard feelings against the noble army of Congressmen; but remember that it is sweet to bleed for one's country. That twenty cents a year will go a short way towards paying the salary steal. It will also help to enrich President Grant with a hundred thousand dollars more than he agreed to serve another term for. To help pay it is one of the favors Granted them.—And it will do something towards doubling Congressional salaries in the future. Let the people remember these things, and not growl that they are required

"To give up to party what was meant for mankind."

FOREIGN.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

New Ministry Appointed.

Ex-President Thiers to Resume His Seat in the Assembly To-Day.

FRANCE.

Official Announcement of the New Ministry.

PARIS, May 26.—The new Ministry is announced this morning in the *Journal Official* as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke De Broglie; Justice, Ernoil Interior, Benle; Finance, Pierre Magne; War, General De Cissey; Marine, Admiral D. Hornoy; Public Instruction and Worship, Batbie. Public Works, Deseilligrey; Agricultural and Commerce, Bonellerie.

There has been no disorder in any portion of the country in consequence of the change of the Government.

Address of the New President to the Prefects of Paris.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A special gives the following as the text of President MacMahon's address to the Prefects of Paris: "I have been called, through the confidence of the National Assembly, to the Presidency of the Republic. No immediate change will be made in the existing laws, regulations and institutions. I rely upon material order, and I count upon your vigilance and upon your patriotic assistance. The Ministry will be formed to-day."

Scenes in the Assembly.

The scenes were extremely exciting in the National Assembly Chamber pending the discussion which resulted in the deposition of Thiers and the exaltation of Marshal MacMahon. In the President's box were Madame Thiers, the Prefect of the Department of the Seine and others, who were gesticulating quite wildly, and once the Prefect was called to order for the ardor of his enthusiasm. The Diplomatic corps was well represented.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister, was not present, being engaged in giving a dinner reception in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday.

Many celebrated women of Napoleon's court, as well as of the Republic, occupied conspicuous places, and remained until the political change was consummated.

As soon as the vote was taken deposing Thiers, representatives from different countries immediately left the Chamber and telegraphed the news to their respective governments.

M. Thiers sat a close watcher of events and constantly using the exclamation: "*Oh bien Messieurs.*" Once he caused immense excitement when he said: "They have spoken of negotiations when it has occurred to me they only wanted the Government to be transferred to Paris, but the army would not enter there. I have repelled them in order to prevent the shedding of streams of blood at the expense of the army. If there is a man who counts the cost of this effusion of blood, it is myself. I have fallen: I rather wish to say, we have fallen. For a long time I had hoped this detestable faction,"—the close of the sentence was lost by the tremendous uproar and excitement. Again did M. Thiers awaken the enthusiam of his friends when he was charged with being the protege of radicalism. He retorted: "There is something more remarkable than that in your midst. You have with you the Duke de Broglie, who is the protege of the Empire."

The French Press.

The *Courier Des Etas Unis* of this city, speaking of the substitution of Marshal MacMahon for Thiers in the Presidency of the French Republic, says: "The white faction has made its revolution against national sentiment, against the electoral body, against France, against the Republic, and more than that against the new founded order, against peace, against confidence, within and without, against reestablished prosperity, against triumphant credit, and against that supreme aspiration of the country, the liberation of French territory by the honor of the Republic. The change is characterized not to be the work of France but the work of a faction, which will not find, however, a people servile enough to submit to its dictation, nor a proctorian army ready to overawe."

The Orleans Princes.

The Orleans Princes were present at the Assembly when the question was taken on accepting President Theirs' resignation, and voted in the affirmative.

Ex-President Thiers to Resume His Seat in the Assembly To-day.

Ex President Thiers has informed the members of the Left Centre that he will assume his seat in the Assembly to-morrow, and will take his place on their benches, accompanied by the late Ministers Dufaure, Perier and Leon Say. The whole Left has decided upon its policy of constitutional opposition to the new Government.

President MacMahon Sends a Message to the Assembly—He Favors Peace and the Re-organization of the Army.

President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day. It was read by Duke de Broglie. The President says: "I am animated by respect for your wishes and will always scrupulously execute them. The National Assembly has two great tasks—the liberation of territory and restoration of order. The first was ably rendered by my predecessor with heroic patience. The country and I rely on you to accomplish the other. I shall follow the foreign policy of my predecessor. I wish for peace and the re-organization of the army, desiring only to restore our strength and regain for France her rank among nations. The home policy will be resolutely conservative. The administration must be imbued with considerable spirit, appoint to office respectors of law, defend society against factions, and stand as sentinel to see that your sovereign will is obeyed in its integrity."

LONDON.

The Proposed Railway in Central Asia.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Daily News* of this morning publishes a correspondence between M. De Lesseps and Gen. Ignatief, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, regarding the building of a railroad across Central Asia, to connect the Russian and Indian railway system.

The Derby Races.

LONDON, May 28.—The annual summer meeting at Epsom commenced yesterday, the great racing event of the year. The run for the Derby stakes is to take place to-day. The morning opened with indications of rain, but the clouds are now breaking, and the prospects are good for a fine day. The exodus of Londoners from the city commenced early this morning. The trains to Epsom were crowded to their utmost capacity, and on the carriage roads there are continuous lines of vehicles of all descriptions, loaded with visitors to the races. In London but little business is being done, everybody who can get away having left for Epsom.

The race for the Derby stakes was won by Doncaster; Kaiser second, and Gangforward third.

The betting just before the start was 40 to 1 against Doncaster, 7 to 2 against Kaiser, and 2 to 1 against Gangforward. Twelve horses ran. The race was finally contested. All the animals started well together, Beadroll leading to Tottenham corner at a distance of 200 yards from the finish. Doncaster, Gangforward and Kaiser were nearly abreast when one hundred yards from the stand. Doncaster spurted and came in ahead amid the wild cheering of the multitude, winning the race by half a length. Time, 2 minutes and 50 seconds.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Forces Under Tristany Pursued.

MADRID, May 28.—The government army in the North, commanded by General Nouvilas, received reinforcements and marched for Calaf, in pursuit of the Carlist force under Tristany. The Carlists are blockaled in the manufactories in the town, the insurgents having cut the canal which furnished water power.

Espartero Urged to Accept the Presidency.

MADRID, May 27.—Gaceta promulgates a decree which prohibits the granting hereafter or use in official documents of titles of nobility. The Republicans have sent a deputations to Espartero urging him to accept the Presidency of Spain. The Government has authorized the creation of another society for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. The Carlist chief, Dorregarray, is marching on Logrona with a large force. The National troops are concentrating to attack him before he reaches the city.

That Butchery.

MADRID, May 26.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to the representatives of Spain abroad, giving an official account of the butchery and mutilation of prisoners by the Carlists, and requesting them to convey information of these outrages to the governments to which they are respectively accredited.

CANADA.

The Flood at Quebec—Great Destruction of Property.

QUEBEC, May 28.—The recent heavy rains swelled the river and caused immense destruction of property. The Gosford Railroad bridge, over the Jacques Cartier river, is reported to have been swept away, and also the Government Dam at the mouth of St. Maurice river and a number of extensive saw mills.

Man Found Drowned.

TORONTO, Ont., May 28.—The body of W. H. Jaques, a well-known forwarder of this city, was found in the Bay this morning. He disappeared on Wednesday night, and, as his watch and other valuables are missing, foul play is suspected.

FRANCE.

A Republic to be Proclaimed.

PARIS, May 38.—The Conservatives intend to propose a law making the President irresponsible to the Assembly for his atcs. It is rumored that the motion will be made in the Assembly to proclaim a Republic and confirm MacMahon as President for a term of five years.

ST. JOHNS.

The Trouble With the Telegraph Companies.

ST. JOHNS, May 28.—The Newfoundland government has notified the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company that they will abandon their monopoly of landing their cables on Newfoundland, If not, they will exercise their preemptive right.

BELGIUM.

A Terrible Boiler Explosion—Many Workmen Killed and Wounded.

BRUSSELS, May 28.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred in a crowded workshop here to-day. Fourteen persons were killed and many injured, some of whom will die.

TURKEY.

Destructive Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—Thirty houses have been destroyed by a conflagration in Stamboul.

BOSTON.

Meeting of the New England Woman's Suffrage Association.

BOSTON, May 27.—The fourth annual gathering of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, in Tremont Temple, attracts less attention in point of numbers than usual. Julia Ward Howe presided. The speakers include many veterans in the cause. The Massachusetts Legislature was vigorously denounced for its recent vote giving suffrage advocates leave to withdraw.

Purchase of a Newspaper.

The Boston *Daily Times* has been purchased by the proprietors of the *Daily News*. The former will be discontinued from and after to-day.

The Eight Hour Movement.

BOSTON, May 28.—The Boston Eight Hour League, at a meeting held to-day discussed resolutions which anticipate that the voting power of the masses will be openly or covertly assailed in the next Constitutional Convention with propositions to qualify suffrage. The increase of taxes, reduce the number of officers elected by the people, and that the aristocracy of wealthy Republicans and Democrats will start in these high handed usurpations. The only hope for purer elections, incorruptible legislation, less violence, crime and misrule is a reduction of the hours of labor, wherever public opinion and legislation can properly interfere.

A State convention of Sabbath school workers will be held at Anderson, Ind., from the 3d to the 5th inst. Reduced fare has been made with most of the railroads.

CREDIT MOBIL'ER SUIT

LIST OF THE PARTIES INVOLVED.

A Bill in Equity Filed.

BOSTON, May 26.—A special from Washington has the following names of those involved in the Credit Mobilier suit. The papers were filed to-day at Hartford, Conn.:

The United States of America, by Geo. Henry Williams, their Attorney brings this their complaint against the Union Pacific Railroad Company which is located in Boston. President, Horace G. Clark, New York; the Credit Mobilier of America, President, Sydney Dillon, of New York; the Wyoming Coal and Mining Co.; the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., President, John Duffy, Boston; Pullman Palace Car Co., President, Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago; Omaha Bridge Transfer Co; and against John B. Alley, Lynn, Mass.; Oakes Anger Ames and Oliver Ames, second Executors of the last will and testament of Oakes Ames, deceased, and Oakes Anger Ames and Oliver Ames second Executors aforesaid, representing said Oakes Ames as Trustee for other persons. Oliver Ames, surviving partner of the late firm doing business under the name of Oliver Ames & Sons, Boston; Oliver Ames, North Easton; F. Andrews, Boston; Elisha Atkins, Boston; Adams Ames, Boston; Ezra H. Baker, Boston; Ezra H. Baker, Jr., Boston; Josiah Bardwell, Boston; Oliver W. Bones, Philadelphia; Benj. Bates, Boston. Benj. Bates, Trustee, Boston; Eli Beard, Brooklyn; Sylvester M. Beard, Brooklyn; Eli Beard, Sylvester M. Beard and William J. Cummings, doing business as Beard & Cummings, New York; H. S. Blake, Boston; Henry Blood, New York; Benj. M. Boyer and Helen Boyer, his wife Norristown, Pa., George Bliss, New York; Gamaliel Bradford, Boston, Wm. B. Brystal, New Haven, Conn.; Wm. Treacy, executor of the last will and testament of James Brooks, deceased; C. S. Bushnell, New Haven, Conn.; Oliver S. Chapman, Camben, Mass., John J. Crisco, New York; Oliver Charlich, New York, John J. Cisco, and J. Asofield Cisco, doing business as J. J. Cisco & Son, New York; Henry C. Crane; Yonkers, N. Y.; Henry C. Crane, trustee, Yonkers, N. Y.; John F. Dillon, executor of last will and testament, Ebenezer Cook, deceased, late of Davenport Iowa; H. C. Crane, trustee for Willie D. Crane, N. Y.; Wm. A. Cummings, now or late of Darien, Conn.; Samuel T. Dana, N. Y.; John M. Davis, New Haven, Conn.; Wm. G. Day, cashier in trust, New Haven, Conn.; Hugh Dehaven and Alexander Henry Dehaven, doing business as Dehaven & Bro., Philadelphia; Sidney Dillon, New York; John R. Duff, Boston; Granville M. Dodge and Anna M Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa; John Duff, Wm P. Durant, New York; Sewell A. Fessenden, Boston; Pierrepont B. Foster, New Haven; L. O. French, New York; W. D. Forbes, Boston; John Gardner, Trustee, Boston; A. Gilbert, Boston; A. J. Gilbert, Boston; Horatio Gilbert and H. J. Gilbert, doing business as A. and A. J. Gilbert, Boston; J. W. Gilmore, Boston; W. T. Glidden, Boston; W. T. Glidden and John S. Williams, doing business as Glidden & Williams, Boston; George Griswold Gray, New York; Henry W. Gray, New York; Wm. A. Guest, New York; Lyman Cook & G. S. Lanman, Executors, and E. S. Grimes, Executrix of the last will and testament of James W. Grimes deceased, Burlington, Iowa; C. H. Hall, Philadelphia; B. T. Hall, Crawford, N. J.; Rowland Hazard, South Kinston, R. I.; Roland A. Hazard, Providence; Isaac B. Hazard, Newport, R. I.; Elizabeth Hazare, Newport, R. I.; Elizabeth Hazard, Trusted; Newport, R. I.; M. P. Hazard, Newport, R. I.; Ann Hazard, Newport, R. I.; Thos. Hawley, J. Hidden, N. Y.; Aaron, Habart, Jr., Boston; B. Holliday, Portland Oregon; Samuel Hooper and Franklin Gordon, Dexter Co.; Partners, Boston; Samuel Hooper, Boston; A. Harner, Newport, R. I.; H. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn.; Benj. K. Haigh, Boston; Gardner G. Rowland, New York; H. Ingalls, Boston; H. Jenks, Philadelphia; James B. Johnston, New York; David Jones, New York; T. Islin and Adrian Iselin, co-partners, New York; Geo. Walker and Edward G. Norton, executors of the last will and testament of John L. King, deceased, Springfield; W. Knight, Charles A. Lambard, New York; L. Lockwood, New York; Thos. Lord, New York; Abiel A. Law, New York; Wm. H. Macy, New York; H. S. McComb, Wilmington, Del.; Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Robt G. S. McNeill, Philadelphia; G. A. Miller, Edward C. Moores, New York; E. Reed, Myers, Philadelphia; Charles A. Neilson, New York; Fredrick Nickerson, Boston; James Nickerson, Boston; Thomas Nickerson, Boston; Geo. Opdyke, Charles W. Opdyke, Geo. F. Opdyke, Henry C. Opdyke and George W. Farlee, co-partners, New York; F. W. Patterson, James Phelps, New York; Nathan P. Beeck, New Haven; James B. Pigot, New York, Paul Pohl, Philadelphia; James Richardson, New York, H. A. Robbins, New York; Royal E. Robbins, Boston; Henry A. Robbins and Royal E. Robbins doing business as H. A. & R. E. Robbins; Boston; Harvey Sanford, New Haven, Conn.; Prosper P. Shaw, New York; Joseph S. Scranton, Scranton, Pa.; Edward S. Scranton and Bere a P. Scranton, late partners at New Haven, Conn.; Frank Skinner, Jas. Bardwell and Edward T. Cutler, co-partners, Boston; D. N. Smith, Jas. N. Smith, New York; Thos. M. Stetson, New Bedford, Mass.; William B. Stevens, New York; Ward B. Stevens, Connecticut; Benedict D. Stewart, Philadelphia; Geo. P. Smith, New York; Isaac Thatcher, Boston; Lydia Torrey, Newport, R. I.; George Francis Train, New York; John F. Treacy, Chicago; Ezekiel S. Trowbridge and Henry Trowbridge, New Haven, Conn.; Charles Tuttle, Milford, Conn.; Sophia Vernon, Newport, R. I.; Charles Waite, New York; John M. S. Williams, Cambridge, Mass.; John S. Williams and Wm. H. Guion, co-partners, New York; Wm. White, New Haven, Martin Zebruski, New York; Edwin B. Morgan, New York, surviving trustee under first mortgage made by said Union Pacific Railroad Company, his associate in such trusteeship; Oakes Ames having died, Cyrus H. McCormick, of New York, and John Duff, of Boston, trustee, under the so-called land grant mortgage, John R. Duff, Benjamin E. Bayes and F. Gordon, Dexter; all of Boston, trustees under the so-called income bond mortgage.

The Bill.

The bill states the provisions of the ac of Congress authorizing the suit; the different acts creating these corporations, the organization of the Company and the completion of the road, and says that the conditions and stipulations for making the works more complete, and in conformity with said act of Congress, have not been performed and complied with to the satisfaction of the United States. The bill then rehearses the various transactions and operations of the Company, and the specifications of the various charges against the corporations and individuals composing the same. It repeats the whole story of the fraudulent contracts, so well known to the general public, and finally prays that the financial condition of the said company may be decreed to be reformed so that the actual cost and fair price of the construction and equipment, over and above the amount of the proceeds of the United States bonds issued to said company, shall be represented only by stock fully paid, or if this cannot be done so that any success of the cost and fair price over the price of the United States bonds, and of uncalled fully paid stock shall be represented by the first mortgage bonds of said company.

ST. LOUIS.

Daring Bank Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—A daring robbery was perpetrated yesterday at St. Genevieve, Mo. Two men entered the bank forced the cashier to open the safe, and then made him accompany them to the outskirts of the town, where they rejoined several companions who were holding horses, mounted and road away. A son of the President of the bank was standing near the building when the men overpowered the cashier, and he ran. The robbers fired upon him, and slightly wounded him. Three thousand five hundred dollars was taken from the safe, the money being in small bills and fractional currency. The robbers evidently supposed they had got all there was and left. As they rode away they fired several shots at the cashier. A party of armed men immediately started in pursuit, but nothing as yet has been heard from them. The Companies here held a consultation with the police authorities this morning.

Strangled to Death.

A young girl named Elizabeth Arnold was strangled to death, on Monday at Pekin, Illinois. She was climbing out of a window when the sash fell pinioning her by the neck in such a manner that death ensued before she was seen.

An Interesting Chart.

Rev. Fred Wines, of Springfield, Ill., Secretary of the Board of public charities, has just sold to the Census Bureau a set of "statigraphic" charts showing the number and locality of idiots, insane and blind criminals of each State in the Union. The charts are so colored as to show not only the number of these classes, but the relative proportion that each class bears to the population. The charts will be published in the census reports.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

The yellow fever is raging in Yucatan

The Missouri State Board of Equalization adjourned yesterday.

The American Tract Society yesterday elected the old Board of officers.

Two women were killed by lightning, on Sunday, at Ossawato, Kansas.

Col. Finelli, late U. S. Consul at Oporto, was buried at Brooklyn yesterday.

The Woodhull-Claflin obscene publication case is set down for the second of June.

The new railroad bridge over the Missouri at St. Joseph will be formally opened on the 30th.

The trial of Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic Bank, N. Y., is postponed till June.

The Chamber of Deputies at Rome has finally passed the bill for the abolition of religious corporations.

A Washington special says that three and a half millions of called bonds have been received at the Treasury to-day.

A dispatch from Quebec states that the heavy rains have so swollen the rivers that about five millions feet of lumber have gone adrift.

Alderman Henry Clausin heads the delegation of the New York German Brewers Convention, to be held in Cleveland next week.

A dispatch from London states that in the libel case of O'Keefe vs. Archbishop Cullen, the plaintiff was awarded one farthing damages.

Henry Burns recovered $10,000 from the Cunard Company yesterday for four bales of goods delivered by their agent to the wrong party.

Harvy Abrams, a porter at the Boody House, Telodo, Ohio shot himself and died on Tuesday night while carelessly handling a revolver belonging to a guest

Austin Byron Bidwell, the alleged bank forger, was brought up at Guildhall, London yesterday. The formal testimony was taken establishing his identity, and he was remanded to jail.

In the New Jersey annual Episcopa Convention, at Burlington, the report of the committee favoring a division of the diocese was adopted by an almost unanimous vote, yesterday morning.

It is stated that many professional thieves have left New York for the East and West since the passage of the act authorizing their arrest as suspicious characters.

Eighty thousand tons of Scranton coal was sold yesterday in New York city at the following rates: Lump, $4 30 to 4 32½; steamboat, 4 40 to 4 45; grate, 4 60 to 4 62½; egg, 4 82½ to 4 85; stove, 5 15 to 5 22.

Dutch Heinrich, the notorious bank robber, of New York, has been ordered to the tombs from the Lunatic Asylum on Wards Island, on the ground that he is only feigning insanity.

John Huezman, an ex-leather merchant, has been brought to Philadelphia from St. Louis charged with forgeries on his father-in-law and others to the amount of about $40,000.

Levi Soules was hanged yesterday at Marion Court House, South Carolina, for the murder of Noah Sutton on the tenth of February last. Soules and his victim were flatboatmen.

The Rhode Island Legislature yesterday counted the votes for State officers, and there being no choice for Lieutenant Governor by the people, elected C. C. Vanzandt the Republican candidate.

On Saturday night a fire broke out in a hotel at Bedford, Canada, and a large portion of the village was soon a mass of ruins. Among the buildings destroyed are the town hall, three hotels and leading stores.

Within a short time the bonded warehouses of New York city have been filled with imported goods, which the Importers do not find it profitable to take out on account of the high price of gold and the dullness of the season.

Lieut. Col. Fred. Grant will accompany General Stanley on his Yellowstone Expedition through the Sioux country. No civilians or correspondents will accompany the expedition, and the Scientific Corps has been reduced to five men.

At Guildham, on the Connecticut river, six miles from Lancaster, N. H., five men were attempting to pass up over the rapids in a boat and it was capsized. Three of them escaped and the two others, Joseph Chase and B. F. Poole, were drowned.

A convention, consisting of one from each Church of the Young Men's Christian Association, temperance organization and other organized bodies in favor of the Christian Sabbath and the suppression of the liquor traffic, has been called to meet at Albany on the 24th and 25th of June.

Specials from Kansas and Iowa represent that immense damage has been done to the crops by the excessive rains of the past week. The streams have overflowed their banks, sweeping away bridges and roads, and in many places landslides have occurred, temporarily suspending railroad travel.

A Lexington Ky., special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says. Geo. C. Alfred was murdered at his residence, Washington Co., Ky., last night by two negroes in his employ. The murderers are supposed to have fled to Louisville. Mrs. Alfred offers five hundred dollars for their apprehension.

W. H. Blymyr was yesterday unanimously elected by the Board of Commissioners as President of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition in the place of A. T. Goshorn, resigned. Mr. Blymyr has been connected with the Exposition from its organization, and has held some of the most responsible places in its management.

At a late hour last night, Patrick Mahoney and John Sweeney had a dispute about paying for drinks. Isaac Bayard, a negro in the bar room decided the question by shooting both his customers, breaking Mahoney's thigh bone and Sweeney's arm. Bayard was arrested. The wounded men were taken to the hospital.

Last night, John Crookshank, aged sixty, was arrested for intoxication at Philadelphia, and taken to the Tenth district police station. John Cassidy, also intoxicated, was placed in the same cell with Crookshank. Carsidy assaulted Crookshank and cut his throat, but was released before the fact was discovered. He was subsequently rearrested and committed to await the result of his victims' injuries, which are believed to be moralt.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1873.

At half-past nine this morning the Convention reassembled, President Meredith in the chair. The Convention went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. J. W. F. White in the chair, on the article on county, borough and township officers, which was laid over in consequence of the absence of Mr. Buckalew, who had offered a new section to the report providing for minority representation. The house then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the article on future amendments, Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, in the chair.

SEC. 1. At the general election to be held in the year 1894, and at the general election held every twentieth year thereafter, the electors of this Commonwealth shall vote for or against a Convention to amend the Constitution; whenever at any of said elections a majority of the votes shall be in favor of said Convention, then the same shall be held, and the Legislature shall provide for carrying out the provisions of this section. The section was deferred. The second section was read.

SEC. 2. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution, may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to the House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next election in at least two newspapers in every county in which two newspapers shall be published, and if in the Legislature next afterwards chosen such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid; such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of this State voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution; provided that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner, and from that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly.

The section was passed as reported.

Mr. David N. White offered a section providing that propositions for amending the Constitution shall not be offered oftener than once in five years. Agreed to.

The Convention, then in Committee of the Whole, took up the article reported by the Committee on officers, Oath of Office and incompatibility of office, Mr. Charles R. Buckalew in the chair.

The article was read as follows:

SEC. 1. Members of the General Assembly, all judicial, State and county officers shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath of affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contributed or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination, election or appointment; nor shall I knowingly violate any election law of the Commonwealth or procured it done by others in my behalf; I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or nonperformance of any act or duty pertaining to my office other than the salary or fees allowed by law.

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths. In the case of State officers and Judges of the supreme court, the oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in case of other judicial and county officers in the office of the county in which the same is taken. Any person refusing to take such oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office; any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated such oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever afterwards disqualified from holding offices of trust or profit in the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. Within twenty days after the adjournment of the General Assembly *sine die*, every member of the House of Representatives and every Senator, whose terms will expire next general election, shall take and subscribe before some officer qualified to administer oaths, the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear or affirm that as a member of the General Assembly I have supported and obeyed the Constitution of this Commonwealth to the best of my knowledge and ability; that I have not knowingly been influenced by corrupt or private solicitation from interested parties or their agents; have not voted or spoken on any matter in which I had or expected to have a private interest; have not done or willingly permitted to be done any act which would make me guilty of bribery; have observed the order and forms of legislation as prescribed by the Constitution; have not knowingly voted or spoken for any law, bill or resolution which I knew or believed to be inconsistent therewith.

The foregoing oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the Senator or Representative resides. If any Senator or Representative shall fail to take and file said oath or affirmation in the time prescribed, unless unavoidably prevented, he shall be forever afterwards disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth, and if in taking such oath or affirmation, it shall appear that he has knowingly sworn or affirmed falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and also be disqualified as aforesaid.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1873.

In yesterday afternoon's session of the Constitutional Convention, the oath of office was under consideration. The motion by Mr. Cuyler to strike out specific provisions were agreed to, by 35 to 33, as also an amendment by Mr. J. N. Purviance.

As amended the article specifies the following as the form of oath to be taken by members of the General Assembly, all judicial, State and county officers before entering upon their offices.

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth; that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or nonperformance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the salary and mileage allowed by law, nor will I vote for or advocate the matter in which I have or expect to have, any private interest whatever, directly or indirectly.

The article on Election Boards and Contested Elections was then commenced and partly concluded in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Walker in the chair. The sections passed provide for constituting the election boards of a judge, two inspectors and two appointed clerks, each voter to vote for but one inspector. No person is to be an election officer who holds any position under the National, State, city or county governments, or in any municipal board or commission. Pending the vote upon the third section authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to appoint overseers of election whenever the Courts shall be satisfied that the appointment is a reasonable precaution against fraud, the Committee rose with leave to sit to-day, and adjourned.

At 9:1-2 o'clock to-day the Convention was called to order, President Meredith in the chair, and went into Committee of the Whole on the above article, Mr. Walker, of Erie, in the chair, the third section pending. The section was finally adopted, and, as amended, is as follows:

The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdiction to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers and to make report to the Court as may be required, such appointment to be made for a part or for all districts in a city and county, or in wards or other divisions thereof, whenever the same shall appear to the Court to be a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections. The overseers shall be two in number for an election district, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties. Whenever members of an election Board shall differ in opinion, a majority of said Board and said overseers acting together shall decide the question of difference. In appointing overseers of elections all Law Judges of the proper Court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointment made.

SEC. 4. The trial and determination of elections of President and Vice President, of Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, and of all public officers, whether State, Judicial, municipal or local, shall be by the Courts of law regularly established, or by one or more law judges thereof. The Legislature shall by general law designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried in the regular manner of trial of all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction or regulating its exercise shall take effect as to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage. Agreed to.

The article having been finished, the Committee rose, and the amendments were offered to be entered on the Journal.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the article reported from the Committee on County, Township and Borough officers, Mr J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, in the Chair.

Mr. Buckalew took the floor in advocacy of the new section introduced on Friday last, as follows:

In the election of County Commissioners and County Auditors, each elector may cast all his votes for a smaller number of persons than the whole number to be chosen; the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected. Three Commissioners and three Auditors shall be chosen in each county, at the general election in 1875, and every third year thereafter, whose term shall commence on the first Monday of January next, during their election. The terms of Commissioners and Auditors hereafter elected prior to 1876, shall expire with that year. Casual vacancies in the offices of County Commissioners and County Auditors shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the respective counties in which such vacancies shall seem, by the appointment of an elector of the county, who shall have voted for the Commissioner or Auditor whose place is to be filled.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

The Constitutional Convention re-assembled this morning, the President, Mr. Meredith, in the chair.

Gov. Curtin offered the following, which was adopted by ayes 51 to nays 33:

Resolved, That as Friday, the 30th inst., is the anniversary upon which the custom of visiting and decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Republic who gave their lives that our Government might live, this Convention will not hold a session on that day.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the section offered by Mr. Buckalew, relative to the election of County Commissioners and Auditors—Mr. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, in the chair.

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, was opposed to all of these contrivances, and believed in the old system and the old rule of the majority governing.

Mr. Lilly, of Carbon, was in favor of the section.

Mr. Struthers, of Warren, thought the measure introduced by the Delegate from Columbia was revolutionary and diametrically opposed to the spirit of free American institutions.

Fisk.

The monument which is to be placed on the grave of the late Col James Fisk, Jr., is fast approaching completion in Florence, where Meade, the Brattleboro sculptor, is engaged upon it. The design is an obelisk twenty feet high on which will be a medallion bust of the deceased. At the corner of the pedestal four allegorical female figures—"Commerce," with Mercury's wand and a sack of gold; the theatre, called by compliment the "Drama," with the lyre and laurel; the "Railroad," having as distinguishing ornament on her coronet a diminutive locomotive, and, fourth, the "Steamboat," who will as her symbol wear a tiny sidewheel. The idea of the design is said to have been given by Mrs. Fisk. The best point of the work is said to be the bust of the deceased in relief. This is nearly fullface, forehead not high, firm features, lower part of the face heavy, mustache only, and all a countenance which impresses one agreeably and which the sculptor has been remarkably successful in executing, owing in part to the fact, perhaps, that he was formerly a townsman and fellow-schoolmate of the subject. Apropos of the subject, it is said that the magnificent park carriage, formerly the property of Colonel Fisk, is now owned by a gentlemen in Bridgeport who intends to dispose of it, devoting the proceeds to a charitable purpose. The carriage is without doubt one of the finest of workmanship in this country, and is valued at $3,000. It is a French Brett, with a seat behind for two footmen, and is ornamented with heavy gold plating. It is upholstered in drab, and is in all respects an elegant affair.

IN a letter from Florida Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe says: "With suitable instruction, alligators may yet be seen in the Legislature. They certainly would not be more grasping and voracious than many in the situation; and there is a fine openness about their manner of doing things that is prepossessing."

The Usurpation !

KELLOGG SUSTAINED !

Grant Comes to the Rescue!

A Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following proclamation was issued by the President to-day: By the President of the United States, a proclamation:

WHEREAS, Under the pretence that Wm. P. Kellogg, the present Executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State.

WHEREAS, It has been duly certified by the proper local authorities and judicially determined by the inferior and superior courts of the said State that the said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively, and execute and discharge the functions; and,

WHEREAS, Congress, at the late session, upon due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized the said Executive and his associates then as now in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; and

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States, that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened against domestic violence; and,

WHEREAS, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State, or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces, as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrections, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and,

WHEREAS, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect the said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the execution of the laws; and,

WHEREAS, It is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective homes, within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make a proclamation, and command the said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws, and to the constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and cooperation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof of I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Wasnington this 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninty-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
J. C BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

NEW YORK.

The Case of George McDonald.

NEW YORK, May 24—New writs of habeas corpus and certiorala, have been obtained in the case of George McDonnell, charged with complicity in the bank of England forgeries, and are made returnable before Judge Blatchford on Wednesday next. The object of obtaining new writs are said to be to secure two chances for MacDonnells discharge, and to enable an appeal to be taken to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

The Tweed Case.

The story is current that the clerks in the District Attorney's office have been assigned to the duty of ascertaining the social and business status of citizens summoned to act as jurors in the Tweed case on Tuesday next.

Sporting News.

The Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland has invited the N. Y. Yacht club to participate in their annual Regatta at Queenstown, July 30th. A special prize cup is to be presented by Queen Victoria.

Maurice Daly, champion, has accepted the challenge of Albert Garnier to play a billiard match involving the championship and possession of the Diamond cue.

he Panic at Vienna—A Large Number of Failures Occur.

A letter from Vienna of the 10th says:

The panic was at its height on the 9th, when more than a hundred failures were announced. Many old, respectable Banking Houses have gone on the list of bankrupts along with a crowd of mushroom concerns which sprang up under the influence of the mania for speculation, that has prevailed during the past year.

In the great crisis of 1869 the total loss occasioned by a fall of stocks quoted on the Bourse, amounted to twenty five million florins. Already it has exceeded ten times that amount. The chief sufferers are new speculative banks and numerous building companies. Hundreds of public companies were organized and their stock was snatched up at prices absurdly inconsistent with prospects of profit. Banks organized with mythical capital, whose stock was palmed off upon credulous public by the influence of names of a few Barons and Counts upon lists of Directors, and by puffing of subsidized newspapers. The building companies outnumbered banks, and were about as unworthy of trust. They undertook everything from erecting monster hotels, to putting up soda water pavillions, cotton and woolen factories, iron works, breweries, mills, &c. were built without any regard to demand that existed for their products and speculative fever induced thepeople to buy stock not as investment, but in the hope that the next day somebody would give a higher price for it. Hundreds of costly buildings have been erected in Vienna by these building companies in a style of elegance, before unknown here. Great apprehension is felt that the catastrophe will ultimately involve the general mercantile and manufacturing interests of the empire, and produce serious disturbances in all kinds of business. If the panic goes no further than the stock exchange, although victims will be numbered by thousands, and indirect effect of crisis be seriously felt for a long time, the lesson it will teach will perhaps be worth the cost,

The Trouble at Panama.

NEW YORK, May 24—A Panama letter, dated May 15, received by steamer Henry Chauncey, states that commissioners have been sent to President Neira from Panama to bring him back to assume the head of the government. The Prefect of Aspinwall, Senor Pernett, was acting President. An amnesty had been arranged, and expenses of the late trouble was to be assumed by the State Government. During the fighting in Panama the National troops lost 23 killed and 33 wounded, and State troops double that number. Considerable property outside the city has been destroyed. The guard furnished by Admiral Steedman remains, protecting the railway and steamship property, and a force of 130 men, furnished by the citizens, was in the division. Ex-President Correoso remains, by request of citizens, until perfect tranquility is restored. General Barrios has been elected Constitutional President of Guatemala, and the rebel faction has been dispersed. It is stated that Senor Palacios, who recently arrived at Panama, has purchased the steamer General Sherman, and is now arming her to proceed to Orroa, Hunduras, overthrow the present government, replace Medina in the Presidency, then organize an army, cross the frontier, and uniting with disaffected Indians of Inezaltenango, revolutionize Guatemala. Callao dates of the sixth state that a large fire there burned the Hotel Comercio and several other buildings, entailing a loss of eight hundred thousand dollars. No Americans suffered.

The Graves of the Ill-fated Passengers on the Steamship Atlantic.

A Halifax letter on the interment of the bodies of passengers on the steamship Atlantic says:

The graves or trenches in many cases are scarcely deep enough to allow coffins to rest more than a few inches below the earth's surface. The heavy rains have washed away what little earth covering there was, and to-day there are hundreds of coffins exposed to view. In many instances two bodies are crowded into a single box, and in some cases even three; and in order to economize in matter of space, they are often placed in trenches two and three deep at the foot of shabby graves and rude coffins are modest tablets, which record the sufferings and deaths of hundreds of men, women and children.

JOHN STUART MILLS.

Account of His Death by His Attending Physician—The Funeral Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The London Daily *News* of May 12th, publishes a dispatch, dated Nice, May 11, from Dr. Garney, attending physician of John Stuart Mills, from which it appears he was in fair health and good spirits up to the time of his attack of erysipelas, which rapidly ran its fatal course in the short space of four days. This disease is endemic in the low lying clay ground about Avignon. He knew the situation was not healthy, but purchased a house and grounds, only because they were close to the cemetery where his wife was buried fifteen years ago, and in order that he might spend as much of his time as possible near her tomb. The house moreover was densely surrounded by trees which he would not allow to be touched, lest nightingales abounding in that neighborhood should quit the spot. Mr. Mills suffered but little except in swallowing, and from heat and weight of enormous swelling which came over his face and neck, yet he learned the fatal nature of the attack with calmness and resignation. His expressed desire that he might not outlive his mental faculties or suffer from a long wasting disease was gratified, for his great intellect remained clear to the last moment. His wish that his funeral might be quiet and simple was attended to by his loving stepdaughter with devoted solicitude. The funeral took place in the simplest fashion, the French doctor, Protestant pastor and myself alone being present with the family. Prayer was offered at the grave and a most touching address was given by the pastor. Then the beautiful tomb of his wife was opened and he was placed by the side of her he loved so well.

HEAVY FAILURES.

Suspension of a Large Number of Lumber Merchants.

TROY, May 24.—The following named firms, members of a combination to control the western lumber market, have suspended, their liabilities being nine million dollars: White & Co., Albany; S. W. Barnard & Co., New York; O. Richards & Sons, Sandy Hill; R. W. Adams & Co., New York; Dodge & Co., of New York; Page & Co., of Oswego; C. B. Nichols & Co., of Albany; Williamsburg Mill and Lumber Co.; Chamers & Co., Cleveland; Watson & Twitchell, Chicago; Barton & Spencer, Elizabeth, and R. A, Lorelnap, Chicago.

Second Dispatch.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The publication of the above dispatch caused a good deal of commotion among lumber dealers in this city. Three of the firms Dodge & Co., Orson Richards, and R. W. Adams & Co., do business in this city. Watson & Twitchell named in the dispatch as belonging to Chicago are a firm in Newark N. J. Dodge & Co., say the persons named formed a combination early last summer not to control western lumber market, but for mutual interest in disposing of their manufactured lumber to best advantage. They had in their possession a great amount of lumber amounting to three million feet much of which they were obliged to carry over last winter. This action was made necessary by the stringent money market, high freight. on lakes and unusual backwardness of season, as so much capital otherwise available was thus locked up and as the stronger firms were hampered by their connection with the others all became embarrassed.

S. W. Barnard, White & Co., Hoges & Co. and Dodge & Co. invited six prominent bank officers, representing from one-third to one-half of their creditors in amount to make an examination of their affairs. This committee made a careful scrutiny of the entire business, and on the 20th inst. reported that the resources of the firms were largely in excess of the claims against them, but that in consequence of the peculiar character of the lumber trade, in which nearly eighteen months are required to "turn" the money invested, it is advisable for their creditors to grant reasonable time to turn their assets into cash. In consequence of this state of affairs the business of these firms is temporarily interrupted. All are manufacturers. Mr. Richards, it is said, being the largest manufacturer of spruce and hemlock lumber in the country. The combination was chiefly devoted to pine lumber. The aggregate liabilities of the firms are said to be about $3,000,000.

CAIRO.

The Congressional Excursion Party.

CAIRO, Ills., May 25—The Congressional party which left New Orleans at 4 P. M., yesterday, arrived here at eleven o'clock. They are all well and in good spirits. Several left the train at Humbold, Tenn., and will proceed east via Louisville. Several others will return home via Chicago. The remainder, numbering sixty-four will go to St. Louis by a special train over the Cairo and St. short line, arriving there at seven o'clock to-morrow A. M., on the steamer Illinois coming up from Columbus, Ky. A meeting of the members at which a resolution was unanimously adopted thanking New Orleans, Jackson and the Great Northern, the Mississipi Central, Mobile and Ohio Illinois Central and Cairo, and St. Louis Short Line Railroad Companies for the special trains which conveyed them from New Orleans and the kind attentions paid them while en route.

Description of the New Springfield Gun for the Army.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

The gun adopted is No. 69 on the list and is operated in all respects like No. 48 the arm issued for experimental trial in the field, differing from it only in having the lock plate of uniform thickness, about one half that of No. 48; the main spring bolster spring being replaced by a screw, and in changing the shape of the hammer and surrounding parts of the stock so as to promote economy of manufacture and ease of manipulation. The gun has five motions—locked, opened, loaded, closed and fired. It is opened in half or full-cocking the hammer, and then pressing the thumb piece of the camratch, until the breech-block is free to swing upward and forward over the barrel; closed, by shutting the block, the latch flies into place under the influence of the cam-latch spring; locked, by the horizontal elongation of the hinge pin hole in the breech block, allowing the block to slide bodily backward under the influence of the discharge, until the enlargement of the cam-shaft hole a bearing in the line of the barrel is obtained by means of the interposition of the cam, which abutting against the bottom of the recess in the block, transfers the recoil to the face of the breech screw, without subjecting the cam shaft to any strain; fired, by a front action side lock of the usual pattern, the firing pin guard on the thumb piece preventing in any position of the breech block an unexpected discharge of the piece before the breech is securely closed. The cartridge shell is extracted by an extractor swinging on the hinge-pin and struck above its center of motion by the forward end of the breech block near the completion of its movement in opening. The ejectment of the cartridge is made by accelerating the movement of the extractor by means of the spiral ejector spring, which surrounds the stem of the ejector spindle and bears against the bottom of the whole in the receiver at one end, against the head of the spindle at the other; when the extractor is revolved by the opening of the block, the ejactor spring is compressed by the ejector spindle, the point of which rests in a cavity in the back of the extractor above its axis of motion. The continued revolution of the extractor finally brings the direction of the ejector spindle below the axis of motion; as soon as the "dead center" is passed the sudden release of the ejector spring causes the extractor to rapidly rotate about its axis, carrying the empty cartridge shell against the beveled surface of the ejector stud, by which it is deflected upward and thrown clear of the gun.

Railroad News.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune]

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 21.—A meeting of the officials of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough, C. E. Gorham, and others, was held here yesterday, the principal object of which was a settlement with the city officials of Kendallville, in regard to $100,000 in bonds having been issued by that city, the payment of which was refused, the City of Kendallville, claiming a failure of the Company to comply with its agreement The result of the meeting was a compromise. The Continental Improvement Company are to surrender to the City of Kendallville $83,000 in bonds issued in aid of the construction of the road, and for which the city pays $25,000 in ten years, with six per cent interest, and to assign the $83,000 of stock in the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road issued to them in lieu of their bonds. The agreement will become binding when ratified by the City Council of Kendallville.

The Liquor Trade.

The organ of the liquor interest in New York has taken pains to collect and group all the facts connected with the trade in this country. The amount of tax on spirits collected by the United States in 1872 was $49,475,516 36. This represents about 100,000,000 gallons, worth at wholesale $85,000,000, but whichbrought, at retail, about $317,000,000. This aggregates a money interest of over $400,000,000. The beer trade pays a tax to the government of $8,573,498.46. This represents a retail value of over $212,000,000, which added to the value of the article to the manufacturers, represents a money interest of about $300,000,000. The wine trade represents an interest of $75,000,000. The import trade of liquors, beer and wine represents a retail value of liquors of $27,000,000, of beer, $2 800,000; of wines, $135,000,000, or a total of nearly $165,000,000. Added to all this the capital invested in buildings and machinery, etc., together with the expenses connected directly with the trade, the footing is at least $1,500,000,000.

AN IMPORTANT VERDICT.

Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Wool Swindling Case.

Thursday's POST gave an outline of the recent decision of the Supreme Court sitting at Harrisburg in the case of Barker & Co. vs. Dinsmore, error to the District Court of Allegheny county, affirming the decision of the lower court. As the case possesses general interest, involving a very complicated question touching the rights of property, we deem it advisable to give in full the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge Williams.

John Dinsmore, the defendant, is a resident of Burgettstown, and is by occupation a farmer and wool grower. A man who falsely represented himself as traveling agent for Barker & Co., wool dealers, of this city, bought about $3,000 worth of wool from the farmer, and had it shipped to this city. Subsequently the money was paid by the firm to a man who represented himself as Martin Dinsmore, a son of the wool owner, and when the rightful owner called, he found that he had been swindled. Mr. Dinsmore then brought suit against Barker & Co., to secure the price of the wool sold, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict for the full price. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court by the defendant, and the judgment of the lower court thus affirmed.

The verdict of the jury establishes the fact that the plaintiff below did not sell the wool to the defendants' vendor, as an individual on his own responsibility, but as a member or agent of the defendants' firm and upon their credit. Nor was the wool delivered to him by the plaintiff. It was delivered to the railroad company to be carried to Pittsburgh, and there delivered to the defendants to whom it was consigned by the plaintiff. Under the contract of shipment the company had no right to deliver the wool to any person except the consignees; and their delivery of it to the defendants' vendor vested in him no property or right of possession as against the plaintiff. The principle which underlies this case, and by which the rights of the parties are to be determined is this: The sale of the goods by one who has tortously obtained their possession, without the owner's consent, vests in the purchase no title to them as against the owner. As a general rule no man can be divested of his property without his own consent and voluntary act. It is true that there are exceptions to the rule as clearly defined and as well settled as the rule itself, but this case does not come within any of them. Here the defendants' vendor, as we have seen, acquired no right or title to the wool under his contract with the plaintiff, and he did not obtain from him its actual possession. The Railroad Company had no authority, as the plaintiff's agent, to deliver the wool to him and their delivery gave him no right or title to it whatever. Nor had he any apparent or implied authority from the plaintiff to sell or dispose of it. It is clear, then, that he could convey no title by its sale, and if so, the defendants could acquire no title by its purchase, though they purchased it for a fair and valuable consideration in the usual course of trade, without notice of the plaintiff's ownership, or any suspicious circumstances calculated to awaken inquiry or put them on their guard. The case is a hard one in any aspect of it. One or two innocent parties must suffer by the fraud and knavery of a swindler who had no authority to act for either. But the law is well settled that the owner cannot be divested of his property without his own consent, unless he has placed it in the possession or custody of another and given him an apparent or implied right to dispose of it. The case was tried on this principle, and as there is no error apparent to the record, the judgment must be affirmed.

Judgment affirmed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT

Is the only remedy that will radically cure diseases arising from indiscretion. It is purely vegetable. Only ten pills effect a cure. That disgusting drug, Balsam Copabia, is still prescribed for this disease with very little success. Physicians should at once abandon its use, as it frequently changes the disease to a more dreadful state than the original.

It sickens the stomach and can be smelt from the breath, thus exposing the person using it.

The Samaritan's Gift can be used without the knowledge of any one, curing in from 2 to 4 days. Male packages, $4; female $3. Sent by mail.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
NO. 84 MARKET STREET,
Corner of the Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted.

Feb27:1yd

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays 1 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&wT

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

REMEDY FREE

We send free a simple and sure means of self-cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, and any disease of the Throat or Lungs. Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Weakness, and all disorders brought on by youthful imprudence,
TUTTLE & CO.,
78 Nassau street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HAGAN'S

MAGNOLIA BALM.

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

PURE BLOOMING COMPLEXION.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sun-burn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

Youthful Bloom & Beauty.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

S

KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, Preserves the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek, "KATHRO," signifying to cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore. The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bottle.

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

$100,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

41st Semi-Annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Friday, July 4th, 1873.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $10,000 IN GOLD

One Prize $5,000 in Silver.

Five prizes $1,000 }
Five prizes 500 } GREENBACKS.
Ten prizes 100 }

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each; two buggies, horses, &c., worth $600 each; two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $500 each; ten Family Sewing Machines worth $100 each; 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each, Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets, $20; twenty-five tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

Main Office 101 W. Fifth street. my21:5s

Valuable Real Estate AT PUBLIC SALE.

The estate of John S. Long, deceased, situated in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., comprising about 135 acres—will be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday, June 14, 1873. The surface in lots of from 5 to 10 acres or in quantities to suit purchasers, and the coal which underlies the entire premises will be sold separate in a body. This property is located on the one side will be 5 minutes walk of White Hall, the present terminus of the proposed Passenger Railroad, and on the other side about 10 minutes walk from Fair Haven Station, on the Castle Shannon Railroad. Said station being less than 4 miles from the centre of the city of Pittsburgh. Each lot fronts nicely on roads that have been long established through the premises, and are beautifully adapted for country residences.

Beyond a reasonable doubt, both the surface and the coal will, each in a very short time, be worth not less than $1,000 per acre. Therefore, those who desire such property will do well to look to their interests while a bargain may still be had. The heirs are all of age and the property entirely unincumbered, therefore a perfect title and possession can be given at once. Sale to take place on the premises and begin at 10 o'clock A. M., of said June 14, 1873. Some one will be found at the old mansion of the place after the first of June, to show visitors who wish to examine the premises previous to the day of sale.

Terms of sale, one-third down, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years with interest, at six percent, on deferred payment.

my24:3tW

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, Pa., dated 10th May, 1873, I will expose to public sale upon the premises, on Wednesday, June 4th, 1873, at one o'clock p.m., as the property of George Boyd, dec'd, all that certain piece of land with its appurtenances, situate in McCandless township, said county, on the Three Degree Road, leading from Perrysville to Butler, adjoining lands of Good's Heirs—John Campbell and Jacob Dier—containing 30 acres and 112 perches, more or less, and having thereon erected a frame cottage dwelling house 26x40 ft, of six rooms, store room and basement kitchen, with two cisterns at the door, and the necessary outbuildings. The land is all cleared, fenced and under a high state of cultivation, with all necessary outbuildings, good neighborhood for a country store. Possession given immediately.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest from date of sale, to be secured by tight bond and mortgage on the premises.

PETER IVORY,
may21:1t p13tW Adm'r. of Geo. Boyd, dec'd.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post paid or 3 for 50 cents.
ap12-12tW EDGAR JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'f'g Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class E to be Drawn May 31, 1873.
5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	175
20 prizes of	500	36 prizes of	150
40 prizes of	250	180 prizes of	100
		5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the state, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Box 2446, St. Louis.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
PITTSBURGH.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120. Single Shot Guns, $3 to $20. Revolvers, $6 to $25. [illegible] at very low prices. [illegible]
FISHING TACKLE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Call and see stock, or send stamp for our illustrated Price List. Orders by mail promptly attended to. [illegible]
J. H. JOHNSTON,
No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET,
SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR,
To its Natural Variety and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

We keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

mar8-w-&W DUFF & CAMPBELL.

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate. Free Homes. Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offer for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague are unknown.

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. Seven Years' Credit; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE, COR. NINTH S NEW YORK.

2am6p:tf

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, [illegible]

THE MODOCS.

Jack's Best Men Desert Him.

Arrival of the Prisoners in Camp.

Full Particulars of the Surrender.

The Hot Creek Band Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 23, 1873.

YREKA, Cal., May 23.—From J. H. Coy, who just came in from Fairchilds, (in eight hours and fifty minutes) we learn that the Hot Creek band was brought in by Fairchild's party, and surrendered to General Davis, apparently unconditionally. They gave up their arms and were put under guard. The band numbered fifty-five men, women and children, including fifteen warriors; among the number is

Bogus Charley.

Frank and others. The best fighting men that Captain Jack had. Boston is believed to be killed, and Hooka Jim is hunting him. It is supposed that there are twenty warriors with Captain Jack, whose whereabouts is unknown, though it is supposed that he is in Hot River Mountains.

Gen. Gillen has been Superseded.

Gen. Wheaton, Gen. Hardie, Gen. Gillen, Lieut. Rockwell and others are expected from the front this evening, when we will probably have further particulars of the surrender. McCoy says Gen. Davis was very bluff with the Indians, and gave them to understand that if they attempted to escape they would be shot by the guard.

A. B. Meacham, the Peace Commissioner, arrived this morning from Salem, Oregon. The object of his visit has not transpired.

Special Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The following are the particulars of the surrender of the Hot Spring band of Modocs.

FAIRCHILDS RANCHE, May 22.—At one o'clock this afternoon One Eyed Dixie returned to Gen. Davis' headquarters at a slashing pace, his horse being completely blown, and made obeisance, and at once let his tongue loose. He reported the Indians close at hand, and ready to enter the camp under an escort. All asked: "was Fairchilds there?" "Come out to them, no soldiers need come with him, the presence of Fairchilds would be considered a guarantee of good faith."

"Where is Artena," asked Gen. Davis. Tied up, said Dixie, long ride, no water. The absence of Artena gave rise to suspicious of foul play, which were only dispelled upon her advent. She too reined in foaming. Cayuz, before Gen. Davis, said the Indians were hovering about the hills near here and yearned to surrender to Fairchilds.

Blair and two or three employees of the farmers with whom the Indians were acquainted, mounted swift steeds, at the request of Gen. Davis, and started with Dixie.

[Third Dispatch.]

5 P. M.—The news of the intended surrender spread through the camp like wildfire. The soldiers and Warm Spring Indians were alike elated at the prospect of a peaceful victory. Dixie told Gen. Davis before she started that the Modocs feared the soldiers would kill them the instant they entered the camp, and it required a great deal of diplomacy to convince her that the soldiers dare not disobey his commands. Donald McKay, captain of the Warm Spring Indians, also had to pledge his word that his scouts would not interfere if Dixie would leave. But Dixie had very little choice. She was told that the government did not intend to trifle any longer. She might go to the Modocs now, according to her own wishes, but she must leave the camp. "The great Typee want no squaws about here." She saw the point of the argument, and no longer hesitated. That is why she changed her mind this morning, after she had decided not to carry any more messages to the Modocs.

[Fourth Dispatch.]

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 22, 6 P. M.—"Here they come!" was the cry that started the camp, and in a few moments after brought every person, citizens, soldiers, old and young, to their feet, pressing forward to the crest of the hill west of the camp. It secured an excellent view of the scene beyond, a procession that was slowly creeping along in this direction. First came Mr. Blair, manager of Fairchild's Ranche, mounted; fifty yards behind him, Mr. Fairchild; still further, twelve Modoc bucks, squaws and papooses. Never did a procession move more slowly. A few ponies ridden by the Modocs were gaunt and weak, and seemed scarcely able to bear the women and children, who were literally piled upon them.

The Bucks embrace Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Curley-headed Doctor and others of less note, who were dressed in motley garments. Nearly all wore portions of the regular uniform of the United States army.

Every Buck carries a Springfield rifle.

The women were dressed in clothes that had evidently been used by the fair sex within the confines of civilization.

All entered camp at a funeral pace, the noise and bustle among the soldiers was hushed, and a few words were spoken to the Modocs, who said nothing. No one approached them until Gen. Davis came forward. He met the procession fifty yards from his house, and was formally introduced to Bogus Charley.

Charley is a slender, athletic, intelligent warrior, and a man who speaks thoroughly and understands English. The scamp smiled sweetly on the General, and shook his hand. Then all the leading warriors came forward and greeted him cordially. Next every Buck laid his gun beside him, and awaited orders.

General Davis said: "Give up your pistols and all your other arms."

Each Buck said he had no arms now.

"When," said the General, "I shall give you a camp where you may remain to-night, you try to run or escape you will be shot dead."

This order explained all, and obedience was promised.

The procession then moved across the Cottonwood Creek to a clump of trees. At this point the tailings of the crowd came in; there were naked children and aged squaws who could scarcely hobble. Blind, lame, halt, and boney, the scum of the tribe. There were sixty-three persons, men, women, and children, and twelve bucks, twenty squaws and three children.

Mr. Fairchild says there are twenty bucks missing from the Cottonwood Branch Tribe. Bogus said Boston Charley killed Hooker Jim, looking for Charley's body. The disaffection heretofore reported is contradicted by the Caphine Modocs, who parted company with Jack eight days ago.

The prisoners are now drawing rations and arranging for a feast.

Captain E. M. Camp, just arrived from Van Bremen's this afternoon, says: Companies E D and G, Twelfth Infantry, will remain here to guard. Capt. Kingsbury commands Company B. Gen Wheaton and Capt. Winters reached here this morning. The artillery has been divided into squadrons and the Warm Springs also, for the purpose of following Captain Jack,s faction of the Modoc tribe, and the respective commands will start out in a day or two.

S. A. Clarke, of New York (*Times'* correspondent) and parties from Ball's Ranch report having seen Indian signs on the road. Probably the Modocs are in that vicinity now. It is well known that they have been within reach of the road from Ball's to the Lava Beds, and could have done an extensive business in the butchering line, if they had been so disposed.

7 P. M.—Another Modoc who has just entered camp and surrendered, is Hooker Jim, the last river murderer.

A dispatch just received from Yreka via Fairchild's Ranche, May 20, at four o'clock P. M., while General Davis, Inspector General Hardie, Colonel Green, Colonel Sumner, Colonel Gillem, Colonel Hoyt and Lieutenants Rockwell and Adams and escort were enroute to Van Bremers, having left the Lava Bed about ten o'clock in the morning, a courier intercepted them and delivered a dispach to General Davis. The Warm Spring scouts in advance were recalled and the programme instantly changed. General Davis determined upon Fairchild's Ranche instead of Van Briemer's for future headquarters. The place is about twenty-three miles northwest from the Lava Bed. Hasbrouck left Boyles' camp on May 7, and has been scouting ever since; his command consisted of light battery B, 4th artillery, and troops B and G, first cavalry, and some Warm Spring Indians, two hundred and ten men in all; Jackson had charged B and G troops, and he harrassed the Indians which were soon found. The men fought well in every instance, and paid little heed to hunger. The Indians were vanquished. Captain Hasbrowck specially praised the gallantry of "B" troops and a portion of "G" in charge in a dry lake, the men scaled a ridge twenty feet high in the face of the Modocs, and drove them away. Captain Jackson had the right and Lieutenant Moss the left. Lieutenants Boutelle and Kyle held other bold positions. Captain Hasbrowck has not lost a man since the Dry Lake engagement. Artena, Chorkus, Long Legs, One Eyed Dixie, two Modocs residents of this ranche, last evening interviewed five women captured by Captain Hasbrowck's command, and from them gleaned interesting accounts of the Modoc operations during the last few months the inability of Little John to travel at a rapid pace delayed the demand. Hasbrouck encountered and got the Modocs into this last difficulty. The cause of the disaffection among the Modocs after the battle is interesting. Jack consulted a stolen chronometer and after sundry gestures and exclamations promised his followers that they should shed rifle bullets as duck do water, and escape unharmed. The confidence this statement inspired was widely dispelled by Hasbrouck's encounter, when several Modocs were killed and others wounded. Indignation reigned supreme in Jack's household, the Cottonwood branch of the tribe; from Fairchilds decided to fight no more. Thir resolution led to Jack's clandestine departure.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—It has been ascertained from those having the best means of information that the action of the Civil Service Advisory Board at present in session, will encourage growth and thus render more efficient the contemplated reform. They believe after their consultation with the President and members of the Cabinet on Saturday, that the administration is determined to give the support which is needed. It was generally agreed that some modifications are demanded as the results of experience, but while changes in details will be slight, the main features and scope of the system will not only remain unimpaired but be invigorated. The board will in a few days complete the work of revision when the changes will be made public. Assurance is given that they will contain nothing from which the true friends of reform will dissent, while it believee the greatest need is a better instructed and more discriminating public opion upou the subject.

The Official Postage Stamps.

The official postage stamps and stamped envelopes are not to be used before the 1st of July next, when the act abolishing the franking privilege goes into effect. These stamps and envelopes are furnished for postal business only, and consequently they must not be sold or used on private correspondence or business, or applied to any private purposes whatever. Under no circumstances must they be sold, loaned or given to any agent or clerk of any other department of the government. A violation of any of these prohibitions will be held good ground for removal until further notice. Stamped envelopes of special design will be furnished to first-class offices only. Other offices will be supplied as now with official unstamped envelopes for use with the official stamps.

THE INDIANS.

Trouble Apprehended in Some Quarters.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The settlers of Surprise Valley are alarmed at the fact that the Chief of the Winnewaccos has gone North on the war path with sixty warriors. They were followed by cavalry and asked where they are going. They told the officer to mind his own business. They wanted to fight the cavalry. They warned the officer to behave himself and then went on.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov., May 25.—A telegram has been received from the Deputy Sheriff of Elko county, sent to investigate the reports of Indian troubles in the Spruce Mountains. It was previously reported that a large number of Snakes and Shoshones were holding a council at Deep Creek, in the vicinity of the Spruce Mountains. The redskins had all disappeared from around the settlements in that section. The herders in charge of the government cattle near the scene of troubles were notified by the Indians to leave the country immediatelo on penalty of being killed. The settlers of Spruce Mountains are securing all the arms and ammunition possible.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—It is believed that the Russian Government assents to the proposition of Ferdinand de Lesseps for the construction of a line of complete railway communication across Central Asia from St. Petersburg, connecting with the English railways in India and Calcutta.

FOREIGN.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Resignation of President Thiers.

GEN. MACMAHON HIS SUCCESSOR

Great Excitement, but no Disturbance

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers Urges the Establishment of a Definite Republic.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The ex-debate upon the interpellation of the Government was resumed this morning.

M. Thiers, in accordance with a notice given yesterday by Minister Dufaure, addressed the Assembly urging the definite establishment of a Republic. His utterances were received with loud cheers by the Left, while the Right remained silent. Upon the conclusion of M. Thiers' speech the Assembly took a recess.

A Stormy Session of the Assembly—The Monarchists Carry the Day—The Left Forced to the Wall.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The Assembly reconvened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and, after an energetic speech by Casimir Perier, Minister of the Interior, rejected, by a vote of 362 against 348, the simple order of the day proceeding from the Left and supported by the Government. But an order of the day, proposed by the Right, declaring that the present form of the Government was not under discussion, and regretting that the reconstruction of the Ministry did not afford the conservative guarantees, was then adopted by a vote of 360 against 344.

Upon the announcement of the result of the vote, M. Barragnon, member of the Right, said that the supreme interests of the country required that the Government should not remain silent. His remarks were received with noisy protestations by the Left. When the tumult had somewhat subsided, M. Barragnon resumed, and proposed a night sitting of the Assembly.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, ascended the tribune, and declared that France would not remain a moment without a government, notwithstanding the vote just cast. There exists, he said, a President, and the Republic's Ministers would answer for the maintenance of order. They would consult with the President and agree to a night sitting.

The Left shouted: "Why will the Government thus set Europe and posterity an example of this monstrous ingratitude?" The Right insisted that the Government should promptly communicate its decision to the Assembly.

After further debate, which was conducted amidst the greatest excitement, it was decided to have a night session, and a recess was taken until evening. The result of votes cast caused intense excitement, and the streets were crowded with people, eagerly awaiting the developments of the night's sitting.

Thiers Sends in His Resignation, and it is Promptly Accepted—Marshal MacMahon Chosen President—The Ministry Remain Temporarily—A Peaceful Revolution.

VERSAILLES, May 24, evening.—The Assembly resumed its session at 8 o'clock, M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, announced that the Ministers had tendered their resignations to Thiers, who had accepted them. M. Dufaure then handed to M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, a message from President Thiers, announcing that he delivers back to the Assembly the high functions which had been conferred upon him.

The reading of the message produced a profound sensation in the chamber.

General Changariner and the Duke De Broglie moved that the Assembly immediately appoint a successor to M. Thiers.

This motion caused terrific uproar.

The Left moved that the resignation of Thiers be not accepted.

This motion was rejected by a vote of 368 against 339.

The resignation of Thiers was then formally accepted

M. Buffet fruitlessly attempted to eulogize Thiers.

The members of the Left endeavored to secure an adjournment of the election, but the Right insisted upon choosing a President immediately.

A vote was then taken and it resulted in the election of Marshal MacMahon, who received 390 votes. The deputies of the Left abstained from voting.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Marshal MacMahon and inform him that he had been elected President of the Republic. The committee was headed by M. Buffet, who, upon retiring temporarily, handed over the Presidency of the assembly to M. Goulard, who was enthusiastically cheered by the Right upon taking his seat.

Upon the return of the committee, M. Buffet resumed the chair, and announced that Marshal MacMahon had accepted the Presidency of the Republic, though not without pain. M. Buffet also stated that the ministers would temporarily remain.

The crowds in the streets and in the front of the Legislature chamber increased as the night advanced, and when the result of the proceedings in the assembly was made known, there were loud shouts of "vive Le Thiers and vive La Republique." There were no attempts at disorder, and the people quietly dispersed.

The Change of Government Effected Without a Disturbance—The Radical Journals Calm in Their Tone.

PARIS, Sunday evening.—The change in the Presidency has been accomplished without the slightest disturbance. Perfect order prevails throughout France. The troops have been confined to their barracks since yesterday morning, but all is quiet in Paris and no signs of disorder in the Departments.

The Radical journals to-day are calm in tone. They recommend prudence and wisdom on the part of Republicans, and urge peace and strict adherence to law. Gambetta has issued a manifesto calling on Republicans to respect the law.

The Terms Upon Which the New Executive Accepts the Office.

Marshal MacMahon has sent a communication to M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, acknowledging the receipt of the official notification of his election to the Presidency, and accepting the office on the following terms: "I will obey the will of the Assembly—the depository of the national sovereignty. It is a heavy responsibility, but with God's aid and the devotion of the army, I will continue the work of liberating the territory and restoring order, and will maintain tranquility and the principles on which society rests. To this I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier." The President has issued a circular to the Prefects of the Departments, promising that no attack will be made on the laws and institutions of the country.

The formation of the new Government has not yet been completed. It is said the Duke De Broglie will have the Ministry of the Interior and M. Pierier Magrie, that of Finance, and that Baron De Larcy and M. M. Ernavil and Batbie, will also enter the Cabinet. A portfolio was tendered M. Goulard, late Minister of Finance immediately after President Thiers' deposition, but he declined it. A large number of Republican functuaries have resigned.

LONDON.

The Money Market—The Stringency Believed to be Only Temporary.

NEW YORK, Mey 25.—A letter from Disraeli is published in the London papers of the 15th inst., in which the Tory leader declares that at the impending general election the country will have to decide whether or not to cherish that great body of laws, customs and traditions which has converted a small island into one of the mighty powers of the world. The London *Times'* money article of the same date says: According to accounts from Germany, the financial confusion has reached a stage of relief in which for any description of stable security a price can be obtained, whereas during the height of the panic no quotations were made, and people possessed of what under ordinary circumstances would have been considered available means, were as much paralyzed as the broken speculators.

The funds offered at Vienna by the National Bank and Minister of Finance for advances on securities have proved sufficient to remedy this condition and to enable many people who were compelled to stop payment to settle their differences and resume the regular course of their business.

It is stated from Berlin that the strain on the money market mainly arises from the unprotected acceleration in the payment of the French indemnity. Most people seem to trust the difficulty will prove only temporary, and that the large disbursements to be shortly made by the Government and the distribution of still larger sums among individual states of the Empire, will more than restore the markets to their former level.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The Fall of Khiva and the Khan's Surrender Expected Shortly.

LONDON, May 25.—The following is telegraphed from Central Asia: I have joined envoys of the Khan of Khiva in Khisel Kum desert, on the way from Fort No. 1 to Tamdi, 300 miles west of Tashkerd, where the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinewitch and Gen. Kauffman are waiting to see them. These envoys went to Fort No. 1 to accept for the Khan any terms the Russian military powers propose. They missed General Kauffman there, but seem now to understand that the Grand Duke and General were not pushing on, but awaiting their coming te negotiate. Although the commanders may thus wait, it is doubtful if there will be any interruption of the movement of troops, since to secure the fall of Khiva it appears only their presence before it is necessary. Dissension reigns there. The Khan in at war with his two brothers, and these only await the arrival of the Russians to surrender the place.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 24.—The Council of Ministers yesterday in postponing the elections in Cuba for deputies to Constituent Cortes, fixed upon no day.

BARCELONA, May 24.—Two corpses have been found near Manesa, with a placard on each, bearing the words, "Killed while attempting to assassinate Don Alfonzo."

The levy of young men, ordered by General Velarde, is well received. Many manufacturers will continue the salaries of their operatives while in service.

The Juntas are forming to promote the enforcement of the levy.

PERPIGNAN, May 24.—The Carlists deny that the volunteers who surrendered at Sanahuja were butchered. They state that they hold them subject to exchange for Carlists.

MADRID, May 25.—A banquet was given last night in honor of Mr. Bradlaugh, the bearer of English resolutions, congratulating the Republic. Mutiny is reported among the military at Berga. A regiment revolted and tried to kill its Colonel, but troops arrived in time from the neighborhood. The Colonel's life was saved, and discipline and order restored.

ROME.

ROME, May 24.—Elaborate preparations are making for the funeral of Count Manzoni.

ROME, May 24.—The Pope contemplates anathematizing the members of the Italian Cabinet, and all others proposing to secularize the monasteries.

HOLLAND.

A Military Appropriation.

THE HAGUE, May 25.—The State General have voted a supply of five million five hundred thousand florins to meet the expenses of the war against Achien.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, May 24.—3:30 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account 94; American securities—5-20s, '65, 91¾; do '67, 94⅛; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89¼; Erie 48⅝.

Turpentine 32@32s 6d.

FRANKFORT, May 24.—United States bonds—5-20s, 62, 95⅝.

MEMPHIS.

Suicide of an Odd Fellow.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—For a week past detectives have been at work to discover the whereabouts of Adrien Bartlett, a carriage maker who had suddenly disappeared during his residence here. He had borne an unblemished reputation and was engaged to a respectable young lady. No cause could be assigned for his disappearance. Detectives could find no clue till last evening, when his body was found under a bluff near Fort Pickering. A pistol was lying by his side, and every evidence pointed to the fact that he had committed suicide. In his pocket was found a card issued by "Huron Lodge I. O. O. F., of Goodrich, Ontario, to Alexander Bayne from which it is inferred he had for some reason changed his name. His body was taken in charge by the Odd Fellows.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1873.

The Declaration of Rights article being under consider ation yesterday morning the question recurred on the motion of Mr. Clark, of Indiana, to strike out the whole article and substitute the present Constitution. Not agreed to.

Sections 1, 2 and 3, the same as those in the present bill of rights, were read and adopted.

Section 4. That no person who acknowledges the being of God was amended to read "a God," and agreed to.

Section 5. That elections shall be free and equal, and no power civil or military shall at any time interfere with the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Mr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, referred to the calling out of the marines at the election in the Fifth ward, in October, 1869, and denounced it in unmeasured terms.

Mr. Cassiday, of Philadelphia, said that after the soldiers arrived at Fifth and Lombard streets, the Democratic vote was increased, and that party carried the precinct.

An amendment was offered inserting the words "to prevent free exercise, &c.," which was carried, and the section adopted.

Section 6 That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, the right thereof to remain inviolate—was debated, Mr. Defrance, (Mercer) offering an amendment.

In the Convention yesterday afternoon, section six was taken up as follows:

Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, the right thereof to remain inviolate.

After a lengthy argument by the mover of the section, it was adopted as reported.

SEC. 7. That the printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of Legislature, or any branch of Government, and no law shall be made to restrain the right thereof; free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for publications of papers investigating official conduct of officers or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libel the jury shall have the right to determine the law and facts under direction of the Court, as in other cases.

Mr. Dallas, of Philadelphia, moved the following: Strike out all after the words "in prosecutions" to the words "and in all indictments," and insert "all papers relating to the conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information shall be privileged, and no recovery or action shall be had or sustained in any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, for the publication thereof, except where such paper shall have been maliciously published, and malice shall not be presumed from the fact of publication.

Pending the amendment the Committee rose.

Mr. J. P. Wetherill introduced a proposition for a special election upon the new Constitution. Three Commissioners, to be chosen by the Convention, are provided for in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, who are to supervise details, appoint division officers, etc. The election returns are to be transmitted to the President of the Convention, and the result announced at an adjourned session.

Referred to Committee on Election. Adjourned.

Thursday morning session was devoted to discussing the report of the Committee on Pay of Members.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1873.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning, and was temporarily called to order by the President, Hon. John H. Walker, of Erie. Rev. Dr. Curry of Blair, chaplain, opened the session with prayer, especially invoking the blessing of God upon the President, Hon. Wm. Meredith, who is detained at home on account of illness.

Mr. Landis, of Blair, announced to the President *pro tem.* that Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Blair, chosen as successor to the late Hugh N. McAlister, of Bellefonte, was present, when Mr. Calvin stepped forward and was sworn in as a member of the Convention.

Mr. Purviance, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that after Monday next, no delegate shall be allowed to speak either in Committee of the Whole, or in Convention, on any question, more than five minutes. The resolution was lost by 59 to 65, as a two-third vote was required.

Mr. Stanton moved that the Convention go into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Declaration of Rights. Agreed to, and Mr. Bigler was called to the chair.

Debate on the Bill of Rights followed.

Sec. 10. That no person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of Court for oppression or misdemeanor. No person shall for the same offense be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without the necessity for such taking being first ascertained by jury, and without just compensation being first made, and the fee simple of the land so taken and applied shall remain in the owner, subject to the use for which it was taken.

This subject was discussed by a number of gentlemen, and several amendments proposed were voted down, when it was adopted without change.

Sec. 11. That all courts shall be open and every man for injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such counties and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct, and that no law shall limit the amount of damages recoverable, and where an injury caused by negligence or misconduct results in death, action shall survive. Agreed to.

Sec. 12. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or its authority. Agreed to.

Sec. 13. That excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted. Agreed to.

Sec. 14. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offense, when proof is evident and presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when cases of rebellion or invasion, or public safety may require it. Agreed to.

Sec. 15. That no Commission of Oyer and Terminer, or jail delivery shall be issued. Adopted.

Sec. 16. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Adopted.

Sec. 17. That no *ex-post facto* law, nor any impairing contracts, making irrevokable any grant of special privileges, or immunities, shall be passed. Agreed to.

Sec. 18 That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature. Agreed to.

Sec. 19. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of the estate to the Commonwealth. That the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest, as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof. Agreed to.

Sec. 20. That citizens have the right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for the common good, and apply to those invested with powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance. Carried.

Sec. 21. That the rights of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned. Adopted.

Sec. 22. That no standing army shall in time of peace be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civic power. Agreed to.

Sec. 23. That no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law. Agreed to.

Sec. 24. That the Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, appointment to which shall be for a longer term than good behavior. Agreed to.

Sec. 25. The emigration from State shall not be prohibited. Agreed to.

Sec. 26. To guard against the transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of the government, and shall forever remain inviolate. Adopted.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE spotted fever still rages in portions of Cambria county.

HON ASA PACKER and family will soon start on a journey to California.

THE Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves will hold a reunion at New Castle on July 4th.

IN Fayette county hen fruit is quoted at fifteen cents a dozen, and cow fruit at ten cents a quart.

A WILLIAMSPORTER on Saturday night caught a Siamese twin eel. It had two heads, four eyes and two bodies.

A PIKE was speared in Conneautville lake last week which weighed forty-six pounds and measured four feet in length.

TRAINS are now running on a single track through the tunnel, at Gallitzin, and will continue to do so until the third track is ready for use.

A STRANGE bird was shot in Bucks county recently. It was three feet long, measured seven feet two and a half inches across the wings, and weighed eight pounds.

THE Green county Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, will hold its annual meeting at the Greene Academy, in Carmichaels, Pa., May 31st, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

IRON ore in large quantities has been discovered on Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard's farm in Delaware county, and it is said to be realizing a fine profit to the distinguished singer.

A CHAP, belonging, at Kylertown, Clearfield county, the other day, killed an old bear and two cubs, and captured the third cub, all at one job, with no other weapon than a revolver.

A YOUNG man named J. D. Lewis, attempted to commit suicide, at his residence in East Altoona, on Saturday of last week, by cutting his throat with a dull knife. At last accounts he was in a dangerous condition.

THE Pennsylvania State Sunday School Convention will be held at Titusville this year, on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of June. The Sunday schools of Titusville are already making preliminary arrangements for the convention.

A WRIT of *quo warranto* has been issued by the Supreme Court of this State against Judge Potts, requiring him to appear before said Court and make known to it by what authority he exercises the duties of Judge of the Supreme Court of Cambria county.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

UNDER the head of "Hurrah for the Greene," the Waynesburg *Independent* says: Statistics for 1871 show that out of sixty-six counties in the State but twelve were out of debt, and "Little Greene" was one of the twelve. Fayette county reported at the same time a debt of $12,580, and Washington county a debt of $135,000.

A RAILROAD is being located under the auspices of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, from the mouth of Falls creek on the Bennett's Branch road, to Ridgway, via Rattlesnake, Little Toby and the Clarion. The road will pass through the immense coal fields of Elk and Jefferson counties and establish a direct line of communication with Pittsburgh and the southwest.

ON Saturday evening last, a man named John Sanders was stabbed in four different places, in a row which occurred in a saloon, at Portage Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Two men named John Carr, formerly of New Florence, and Cavanaugh were arrested the same evening by Sheriff Bonaker, and conveyed to the Ebensburg jail. It is reported that Sanders has since died of his wounds.

AN old gentleman named Jesse Hall, of Kendall county, Ill., who was formerly a citizen of Clinton county, and is known by many of the old residents, was in Lock Haven a few days since, looking in good health and feeling quite well, so well indeed that he walks without a cane and without using glasses. As he will be ninety-four years old on the first of June, these things have an interest and will appear as remarkable.—Lock Haven *Democrat*

A RYERSON'S station correspondent of the Waynesburg *Messenger* furnishes the annexed: "I have a strange freak of nature to relate. Isaac Bond, about a mile below the station, has a gosling which was hatched a few days ago, that has three perfect feet; one on each side where the feet ought to be, and the third foot right behind, on the left side of where the tail comes out, and sticks straight back, as though it was put on for a rudder."

ODEL SQUIRE, Esq., of Morris township died at the residence of his son Amzi, on the 5th inst., aged about ninety years. Mr. S was a highly esteemed citizen, and was foremost in all movements of a religious or philanthropic character, and was one of the organizers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in this section of country. In 1848 he was the Democratic candidate for County Register and was elected by a handsome majority. He held the office until 1851 For some years, owing to his advanced age, he has lived a retired life.—Washington *Review and Examiner.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A DAY OF DEATH.

No Less than Five Inquests Held.

Death and the Coroner had their hands as full yesterday as on Monday. Five inquests were held, one of which affords matter for physiological study. It was held on the body of

ALBERT RING,

a boy about six years old, who left his home in the Twenty-eighth ward, South Side, on Monday evening and went down to the river, where his older brother was bathing. On arriving at the river, he seated himself on a raft and commenced pushing. His brother states that he dived from the raft, and when he rose to the surface Albert had disappeared. He dressed himself and started for home. Not finding him there, the alarm was given and search instituted. The conclusion having been finally reached that the little fellow had been drowned, grappling irons were procured, and the river dragged, resulting in the discovery of the body about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

JOHN SMITH.

Coroner West also held an inquest at No. [illegible]45 Madison avenue, Allegheny, on the body of John Smith, a little boy between six and seven years of age. It appears from the testimony that the boy left home on Monday in company with some companions who were going to the Allegheny river to play on a raft. While there he attempted to reach a stick that was floating past, and losing his balance fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered shortly after and an effort made toward resuscitation, but without avail. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

WILLIAM DEDFORD.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the colored man, William Dedford, whose death was recorded in yesterday's POST. Deceased had been in the employ of Mr. Huckenstine for about seven weeks. He was digging clay by the piece, and his eagerness to make money undoubtedly led to his death. He had been repeatedly cautioned against undermining the bank too far, but in order to accomplish a large amount of work, paid no attention to the admonition. On the morning in question the bank fell in and caught him, crushing him so that he died in about six hours. He was about twenty-four years of age and leave a wife and child in Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

HENRY FITZHERBERT.

The jury of inquest in the case of Henry Fitzherbert, killed at the Pan Handle tunnel on Saturday night, were reconvened last evening, and, after hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses, brought in a verdict of accidental death. They also recommended that a night watchman be placed on the tracks between the Pan Handle tunnel and the Union depot.

UNKNOWN.

An inquest was also held by Coroner West on the body of an unknown infant. In the absence of any clue to its identity, the jury gave a verdict of death from unknown causes.

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MORTUARY.

Death Rate in Pittsburgh and Allegheny during the Past Week.

Following are the reports of the Health Physicians of Pittsburgh and Allegheny:

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that the whole number of deaths in this city for the week ending May 25, were 82. Of this number 43 were males and 39 females; 81 were white and 1 colored. The causes of death were as follows: consumption, 11; cerebro spinal meningitis, 9; convulsions and pneumonia, each 7; typhoid fever, 5; congestion of the lungs and old age each 3; burning, congestion of brain, sporadic dysentery, valvular diseases of the heart, subacute meningitis, measles, metro-perionitis and premature birth each 2; alcoholism, drowning, asphyxia, cholera infantum, diptheria, debility, dentition, chronic dysentery, endo carditis, erysipelas, chronic gastritis, femoral hernia, inanition, marasmus, acute meningitis, spinitis, traumatic fetanus, tumer, unknown and whooping cough, each one.

The ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 20; from 1 to 2, 8; 2 to 5, 9; 5 to 10, 7; 10 to 15, 3; 15 to 20, 5; 20 to 30, 14; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 3.

ALLEGHENY.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports the following deaths, with their causes, during the past week: The number amounts to fifteen—six males, nine females; one colored. The diseases were as follows: Puerperal fever, 5; spasms, 2; consumption, 2; epileptic infantum, cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlatina, measles, unknown, each 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 4; from 1 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 2; 30 to 40, 2.

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Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

On the 12th of June the annual session of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention will be opened at Trinity Church, Sixth avenue. Bishop Kerfoot, who has been ill so long, will be present, and it is expected will be able to preside. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, will also be present during the session of the Convention, and will assist Bishop Kerfoot. The date of the opening is the anniversary of the feast of St. Barnabas, and Mr. Houghawout, the organist of Trinity, is making arrangements for a full choral service on the occasion. The choir will be composed of twenty of the best amateurs in the city, and Clark's full English service in F, will be rendered. This service was given at the dedication of this beautiful edifice, and its repetition will be a source of delight to those who enjoy good church music. The choir will consist of Mrs. Dihm, Mrs. Murray, Miss Colville and Miss Leopel as sopranos; Miss Hutchinson, Miss Hughes, Miss Jenny, Miss McCreery, and Miss McMichael alto; Messrs. Colville, Digby, Lawton, Sylla, and Brecht, tenors; Messrs. Boehme, Hutchinson, Dihm, Petty and Digby, bassos. The opening of the Convention always attracts a large congregation, and it is expected that as a full Engligh service is but rarely given here, that many outside of the denomination will avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy it.

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"Tried and True."

What words of confidence and trust are there! It is what many a poor sufferer can say of Helmbold's Buchu. It is the only reliable medicine of those terrible diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. Full directions with each bottle. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent. EOD&W.

COAL EXCHANGE.

Illegality of the Smithfield Street Bridge—Benefits of the Dam at Brunot's Island—Expenses of the Exchange—Interesting Meeting Yesterday.

A special meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday morning at the office of Thos. Fawcett, Esq., corner of Water and Market streets. The President, Mr. J. F. Dravo, occupied the Chair, and J. W. Orth acted as Secretary.

The President read a communication he had received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth in regard to a bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, granting a charter to build a bridge over the Ohio river, from Woods Run to McKee's Rocks, and asking the opinion of the Coal Exchange in regard to the same. The President was instructed to confer with the Secretary of State in regard to the bill.

An act conferring additional power on the Coal Exchange, authorizing them to take means to preserve property in the pools of the Monongahela river, and providing for collecting the expense thereof, was read, and on motion accepted.

Mr. J. C. Risher, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, submitted a written opinion of John C. Barton, Esq., attorney, in regard to the legality of the Smithfield bridge. The opinion was to the effect that the renewing of the charter of the bridge by the State Legislature was illegal, as it conflicted with the laws lately enacted by Congress, restricting the heigth and width of piers.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. C. Risher, Simpson Horner, and Geo. T. Miller, was appointed to await upon the Directors of the Monongahela bridge and learn what they were going to do, if anything, about altering the bridge.

Messrs. Addison Lysle, John A. Wood, Madison Bailey, J. P. Smith and Louis Staib, were appointed a committee to make assessments on all coal and river interests, to defray the expenses of the exchange in the discharge of its duties.

Mr. Lysle said that the different boats spend about one thousand five hundred dollars a year for telegraphic dispatches, which he thought could as well be obtained by the Coal Exchange for fifty or seventy-five dollars, if they would only make such an arrangement as to have the dispatches bulletined so that all could have the benefit of them.

It was suggested that the Government had made arrangements for such information by telegraph, and which was to be bulletined in convenient places.

Mr. Lysle was instructed to obtain all possible information concerning the matter, and report at the next meeting of the Exchange.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy to Col. Merrill:

WHEREAS, The dam at the left of Brunot's Island is nearly completed, and its full benefits to navigation not yet tested, and the partial completion of said dam has, in the judgment of very many river men, already improved the navigation to the right of said Island; therefore,

Resolved by the Coal Exchange, That we insist on the speedy completion of said dam, that its practical advantages may be fully verified.

Resolved, That Col. Wm. E. Merrill's willingness at all times to take counsel of river men, entitles him to the confidence and respect of all parties interested in the navigation of the rivers which he so efficiently supervises.

On motion adjourned.

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An Alleged Bigamist in Quod.

Yesterday morning a dispatch was received at the Mayor's office, from Uniontown, asking the city authorities to arrest a man named Daniel G Clark, who, it was alleged, had "jumped his bail," and would arrive here by the morning train on the Connellsville Railroad. The charge against him, it was stated, was bigamy. Officers Pender and Wilmot were commissioned to bring him in, and did so. He submitted to arrest without any remonstrance, and was conveyed to the Mayor's office.

Word of his arrest was at once sent to Uniontown, and a reply received stating that officers from that place would start immediately to bring the doubly-married individual to that city.

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The Lightest Draft

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use in the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skin Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C COLEMAN & SON.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 37 Market street:

Gold	118¼
United States 6s, 1881, bid	119
United States 6s (Coupons	122½
United States 5-20s, 1862	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	118¼
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	121⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid.	120¼
United States 10-40s	112½
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114¼
Currency Sixes	115⅛
New 5 Per Cents	115⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, May 29, 1873.

REMARKS—The general markets continue to move along slowly presenting nothing very new or important as relates to prices or demands. Our rivers are steadily approaching low water mark and will soon shut up large boats. There is, however, plenty of low water boats to do all the business that is offered. We suppose the next rise will be the June rise that generally pays us an annual visit. This will give the coalmen an opportunity to get a few millions of bushels of coal ready for that event. Produce—The receipts continue fair, being fully up with the demand; so far as relates to prices we have no change to note. Flour—The demand was less active, although the market was a firm one. The receipts were fair with a moderate supply in first hands, besides the mills are running steadily. Bacon—The market was steady with a good trade demand, the present weather being rather hard on fresh meat. Eggs—The receipts have increased and the market is scarcely so firm. Butter is a drug in this market; choice lots are the only ones saleable.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	2,600
Wheat, sacks	2,389
Butter, pkgs	46
Apples	184
Oats, sacks	1,840
Bacon, tierces	173
Cheese, bxs	340
Rye, sks	207
Bacon, pcs	1,393
Corn, sacks	137
Barley, sks	170

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ALE—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds. The current rates are: India ale, $11 per bbl; XX ale $10; X ale $8a9. Porter $10; half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—The demand has fallen off. There is, however, no change in prices. Soda ash—Common 4½a4⅝c; refined 6c; nitrate soda 4¾a5c; black lead 5½a6c; pots 9a9¼c; pearls 11c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand was fair, and the current rates are 50a60c per gallon.

BUTTER—The supply exceeds the demand. The result was a dull market with more sellers than buyers; sales of common at 8a10c per lb; fair to choice 18a22c.

BEANS—Are in good supply; prices range from $2 50a3 00 per bushel, as per quality.

BAGGING—The stock in first hands at present is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. The present rates are: Allegheny two bushel 35c; Penn Mill two bushel 37c; 2½ bushel 45c; 3 bushel 53c.

BROOM CORN—The supply was fully up with the demand; sales were limited; hurl 5½a6c; green 4a4½c; red 2¾a3¼ per lb.

BEESWAX—Is reported steady at 33a35c per lb.

CEMENT—The stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes, we quote Beeson's hydraulic at $2a2 25; Louisville $2 50a2 75. Calcined plaster $4 25a4 50. Land plaster $3a3 25. Lime—Cleveland $1 75a 2, Eastern $1 50a1 75 per bbl.

CANNED GOODS—The demand has been light for some time past; peaches, 3 lb cans, $3 per doz Corn—winslow's $3; other brands $2 37a2 50. Tomatoes $2 25a2 50 per doz.

CHEESE—The receipts for some days past have been fair; stocks are accumulating; dairy 11c; factory 14c; sweitzer 17a18c per lb.

COUNTRY BACON—Market very firm with a good demand for choice lots at the following. Hams 10,11a12c; clear sides 8¼a8¾c; shoulders 6a7c. Country lard 8a9c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market well supplied; the present rates are $7 50a8 per doz.

CRANBERRIES—Are dull, with more sellers than buyers. Prices range from $10a13 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull. Prices are too uncertain to quote correctly. We omit figures.

EGGS—In good supply, with sales at 14a15c.

FLOUR—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing either new or important. The rates current are: Spring wheat $7 75a8 25; red winter wheat $8 75a9 00; city mills $9 50. Rye flour $5 50a5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—Dealers continue to report a fair demand for most descriptions of grain at the following prices: Wheat, red winter $1 80a1 90 per bush. Corn—Shelled continues scarce and finds ready purchasers at the following quotations: on track 57a58c: free in elevator 59a60c; ear corn was less fancied. Oats—The market was steady, but not very active; mixed 47c; white 50c, being the current rates. Rye steady at 85a90. Barley—demand limited; we quote spring 85a90c; fall 95a$1 00 per bush.

GROCERIES—The market, taken as a whole, was satisfactory, at least that is the general opinion among dealers. Coffee continues firm, and previous prices have been maintained. Sugars have undergone no change, and prices are uniform. Orleans molasses firm and unchanged. The following are the current rates:

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25c; good to prime 22½a23½c; fair 21a21½. Old Government Java 31c; other Javas 26a28c. Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 33½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut leaf 12¾c; crushed granulated and powdered 11¾c; standard A 10½c; B 10⅜c; ex C 10⅜c; C yellow 10½c; circle C 10⅝; lower grades 9a10c.

SYRUPS—White drips 65c; other grades ranging from 60 to 40c, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾a8c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans 73a75c; prime 70a72c.

HAY—The market has undergone no change; bales ranges from $30, 36a38 per ton, as per quality.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—Market firm, with a good local demand. The following are the current rates: hams canvased sugar cured 15c; plain 14½c; shoulders 9½a10c; common 9c. Breakfast bacon 12½a13c. Dried beef 18½a19c. Ham sausage 10c. Rib sides 10c. Short rib 10½c. Clear 11c. Mess pork $17 50 Beef tongues $7 50 per dozen. Lard—tierces 10; half barrel 10½c: buckets 11c.

SEEDS—The season for large sales are over. We note sales, in a small way, clover $5 75a6. Timothy $3 75a4. Flax seed $2 05a2 10.

POTATOES—The stock in first hands is not large. Prices are irregular. Mixed 70a75c. Choice lots 95ca$1 per bush. New crop $6a6 50 per barrel.

WHISKEY—Sales, high wines 94a95c per gallon.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, May 29, 1873.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; the demand was less active, whilst on the other hand holders were not inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE.

The rates in this market were about the same as the day previous, viz: 6¼a6¾c for spot; at Parker's there was a slight advance, with sales of 5,500 bbls in lots at $2 50a2 55 per bbl.

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was devoid of animation; the asking rates were 16a16½c for standard baands; for Philadelphia delivery 19¼a19⅝c were the rates demanded.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm with a good demand; city make $2 10a2 12; county $2 00a2 05.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 28.—The *Courier* says: The market opened firm this morning and advanced to $2 75 on the upper road, and closing at that price. At Parker's the market was stronger, closing firmer with few sellers. Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

500	do spot	2 70
900	do do	2 72½
1,500	do do	2 75

PARKER'S.

1,000	do do	2 52½
1,000	do do	2 52½
1,000	do do	2 52½
1,500	do do	2 55
1,000	do do	2 55

NEW YORK, May 28.—Closing of the 27th. Market unsettled and nominal with few bids which were very much under the views of holders; crude in bulk 9¾c; refined 20c bid and 20¼a20½c asked; Philadelphia delivery firm but quiet with sales of 2,000 bbls at 19⅝c; refined 20c asked.

ROUSEVILLE, May 28.—The market is quiet but firm at $2 60.

TIDIOUTE, May 28.—Market very firm with sales at $2 50.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 28.—Market firm at $2 50.

TITUSVILLE, May 28.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $2 70.

OIL CITY, May 28.—Market quiet at $2 75a2 75 with small sales.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Market steady and firm but nothing doing; May 19½a19⅝c; June 19⅝a19¾c; crude 13½c.

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ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, May 29, 1873.

CATTLE.

The offerings reach some fifty-nine cars; as usual the bulk of the offerings were from Chicago, although Canton, Alliance and several counties in our own State were represented. The market could not be called an active one; prices were not considered satisfactory. The attendance was fair but buyers seemed scarce and their wanting to purchase seemed very particular, a pretty good sign that they were not over anxious, in fact they were too independent. The fact is that the market was overstocked and they were fully aware of the situation. The quality was fair but fell below that of last week. The following are the nominal rates.

PRICES.

Prime to extra butchers' stock	$6 50a6 55
Some fancy lots held at	7 00
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers	6 62a6 87
Prime 1,000 to 1,100 do do	5 25a5 50
Stock cattle plenty at	5 00a5 37
Bulls, offerings light at	3 25a3 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings were liberal, exceeding 1,500 head, being largely in excess of the offerings of the previous week; in fact they were the largest seen in this market for a long time, and as a matter of course the large number offered caused buyers to hold back or to offer low figures. The result was that prices were unsatisfactory as dealers took advantage of the situation just the same as holders would have done had the advantage been on the other side. The decline in prices was from 15 to 30c per head on both sheep and lambs, as there was a good many lots sold on commission, this the regular dealers contend was the cause of the break in the market. The nominal rates were as follows for sheep.

Inferior to fair	$4 00a5 00
Medium to extra	5 50a6 00

Lambs ranged from $2 50a4 50 per head and were more fancied than sheep.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, May 29, 1873.

CATTLE.

The market was fairly supplied with stock for sale here. There were also liberal receipts of stock passing through intended for the Eastern markets. The quality would compare favorably with last week's offerings. The attendance was fair and most of them manifested but little inclination to speculate, in fact they were offish and were more inclined to look on than to purchase. The principal buyers were from the country, who made their purchases and left for home. The largest portion of the sales being composed of common and medium stock prices were a shade below last week's figures. The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs do	$6 75
Extra 1,300	6 25a6 50
Extra 1,200	6 00a6 25
Prime 1,100	5 75a5 90
Stockers	5 25a5 50

HOGS.

The receipts since our last was an average one and dealers were able to purchase all they wanted; although the market could not be called an active one a fair business was transacted. The quality of the offerings was better than usual. As a matter of course the warm weather is always a drawback on the hog market, hence it takes less to meet the demand than during cool weather. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$5 85a5 90
Prime do	5 75
Prime Yorkers	5 20a5 30

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was fair. As yet there are very few buyers here and trade rules slow. The quality of the offerings was fair. The feeling up to this time is not good and prices rule low. Following are about the rates at which the different grades were sold:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs	$5 75
do 95 do	5 25a5 40
Prime 90 do	5 50a5 60
do 85 do	5 00

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PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, May 29, 1873.

The market was a quiet one, in fact the situation is unchanged. There is a good deal of talk about wool but very little doing, from the fact that dealers are wide apart in their views in regard to values; at present prices are very unsettled and dealers cannot be too cautious in regard to the present crop; dealers that purchased early last season were heavy losers and of course they will be in no hurry to repeat the same this season. The best way is for farmers to get their wool in the market in the best possible condition; all wool should be washed clean as it will pay. The following are the nominal rates: Common fleece 37a40c; fine do 40a42c; unwashed 22a25a30c per lb., as per quality and condition.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Money was more active and easy at 7 per cent, and easier in the afternoon at 5a6. Sterling dull and steady at 8½a⅝ for 60 days and 9¼a⅜ for sight.

Gold was quiet and steady at 18¼a½, with bulk of business at ⅜, closing ¼a⅜ one million for 60 days at 17½ sold for ½ per cent. Loans 1a5 per cent. for carrying and flat for borrowing. Clearings $111,000,000. Treasury disbursements $57,000; customs receipts $361,000. It was announced from Washington that the legal tenders were reduced to $356,000,000.

Governments dull but strong. State bonds quiet. Stock speculation was less active than yesterday, but the chief business again was in Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which during the day was irregular, with wide fluctuations, and closed strong at a marked advance. Otherwise the fluctuations were small, say ¼a1 per cent, the whole list closing firm at best prices of day. The result of the Pacific Mail election shows that the control of the institution is in the hands of Jay Gould. Capt. Bradbury, for many years commander of its fleet, is to be President. Mr. Stockwell is thrown out completely and is reported to be in a bad fix financially. The annual statement of the Company shows the cash assets, including coal and other supplies. Bills receivable, etc., $3,741,448; that $2,472,830 has been paid on the steamers now building, leaving $2,027,069 yet to be paid therefor. That the Company holds $2,009,831 real estate and computes the value of its fleet at $11,601,592, Outside matters bringing the total assets to $20,363,008. Gross receipts of the year $4,822,905 against $3,685,707 the previous year. $151,802 shares were voted at the election, all for ticket already reported chosen. The chief fluctuations to-day were Pacific 41¾a44¼; Union Pacific 25¼a27½; Western Union 84½a85⅝; St. Paul 54⅝a55; Erie 62⅝a63⅝; New York Central 100⅞a100½; Lake Shore 90¼a90⅝; Ohios 40⅝a41⅜; Rock Island 107⅜a108⅝; Wabash 67⅜a68⅞; Harlem 119½a130; C. C. & I. C. 29½a30¼.

DRY GOODS.

The market was quiet to-day in all branches. Numerous makes of medium and medium fine bleached shirtings reduced from ½ to 1½c per yard, including Lonisdale, Hill, Masonville, Blackstone, A. A. Dwight star, print of the loom, Great Falls, Howe, Amoskeag, A. Auburn, Nashua, E. Clinton, &c. Amoskeag ticks are down 1c, and Amoskeag stripes are reduced. Prints quiet, except in job lots rather more active. Foreign goods continue very dull.

PRODUCE.

Cotton in limited request at 19½c; sales of futures 8,400 bales, as follows: May, 18⅝c; June, 18 7-16a18⅝c; July, 18 11-16a18 13 16c; August, 18 11-16a18½c; September, 17⅝c; October, 17¼a17 9-16c, November, 17a17 1-16c; December, 16⅞c. Flour heavy and lower; receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine western and State at $5 70a6 20c; common to good at $6 60a7 15; good to choice $7 20a8 25; white wheat extra $8 20a10 40; extra Ohio $8 25a10 25; St Louis $7 25a12 25. Rye steady at $3 65. Whisky heavy and lower at 93a93½c. Wheat in moderate export demand; prices unchanged; receipts 88,000 bushels; No 2 Milwaukee $1 63a1 64; No 2 spring Chicago $1 58a1 60; white Michigan $2 05. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm; receipts 63,000 bushels; new mixed western 63a63½c; good to choice do 64a65c; high mixed and yellow western 65½a66c; old western mixed in store 66½c. Oats quiet and unchanged, receipts 26,000 bushels; new mixed western 50a52c. Eggs steady; western 17a17½c. Hay firm. Hops dull at 35a50c for 1872. Leather more active and steady at 28⅜a31c. Wool quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 17a19c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7½a8c. Molasses quiet. Rice steady at 7⅜a8½c. Crude petroleum 9½a10c; refined 20a20½c. Turpentine dull at 46c. Provisions—Pork a shade firmer; new mess $16 75a17. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; shoulders 7½a7⅝c; middles quiet; long clear 8½a8⅝c; short clear 6a9⅜c; lard lower; western steamer 9⅜a9⅜c; kettle 9½a9⅝c. Butter quiet and weak; western 18a24c; choice firm at 12a12½c.

METALS.

Manufactured copper steady; Ingots lake dull at $30 50a31 00. pig iron very dull. Scotch $47 00a56 00. American $46 00a50 00; bar dull at $11 00. Russia sheet quiet at $16 00a17 00; nails quiet; cut $4 75a5 00; clinch $6 25a7 00.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged; shippers holding off. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring Chicago $1 35, No 2 do $1 28½ cash; $1 26⅝a1 26½ June, $1 26 July; No 3 do $1 18⅜a1 19; rejected $1 02. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; No 2 mixed 38½c cash; 39¼a39½c June; 44¼c July; 44½c August; rejected 36⅜a37c. Oats quiet and weak and a shade firmer; No 2 31⅜c cash; 32½c June. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 2 68½a69c. Barley dull and prices are nominal. Clover seed dull and prices are nominal. Timothy seed dull and prices are nominal—No sales. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 91c. Mess pork steady and prices a shade lower at $15 62½ June, $16 10 July. Lard quiet and easier at $8 45a8 50, spot or June. Bulk meats—demand fair and prices advanced. Shoulders 6⅜a6½c. Short rib middles 8⅜a8⅜c. Bacon unchanged. Freights—to Buffalo $5, corn. $6, wheat. To Kingston $12 75, wheat.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 18c for middlings. Flour quiet and weak. Superfine western at $4 25a4 75, extra spring $5a5 75, double extra winter $6a6 50, family winter $7 75a8 50, fancy $8 75a9 75. Wheat dull and prices drooping; No 2 red winter $1 68, No 3 at $1 50 in elevator, no demand for spring. Corn in fair demand and market firm; No 2 mixed 37a37½c on track, 38½c in elevator and 44¾c seller June. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 at 32c on track, 33a33⅜c in elevator and 31⅝c seller June. Barley dull and weak. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 2 68a70c. Mess pork dull but unchanged at $17 25a17 50. Bulk meats dull and prices are nominal; 6⅛a8½a8⅝c loose. Bacon in good demand at full prices; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9⅜c packed; shoulders, sellers last half June and July 10c. Lard quiet and dull; steam 8½c. Coffee quiet but firm at 22½a24½c for ordinary to choice. Sugar quiet and weak.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Cotton dull at 18½c. Flour quiet at $7 65a8 00. Wheat quiet at $1 50a1 60. Corn quiet at 37a48c. Rye nominal. Oats quiet at 37a40c. Barley nominal. Groceries unchanged. Oils firm. Eggs easier at 13a13½c. Butter and cheese steady with a moderate demand. Provisions quiet. Mess pork quiet; generally held at $16 50 with sales. Lard quiet and firm; steam 8⅛a8⅜c; kettle held at 9c. Bulk meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 6½c; sales of clear rib sides at 8½c; clear held at 8⅜c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7½a7⅝c; sales of clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9⅜a9½c. Whisky firm with a good demand at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Flour dull; superfine $4 75a5 50; extra $8; western winter wheat $8 75. Wheat dull at $1 92a1 97; amber $2; white $2 05a2 15. Rye declined, at 87a88c. Corn in fair demand; yellow 65a66c; mixed western 65c. Oats fairly active; white 49a50c; mixed 47½c. Crude petroleum 13½c; refined 19⅝c. Whisky firm at 95c.

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$475 A MONTH to Agents. Articles new, and staple as flour. C. M LININGTON, Chicago. my10,13tW

DIED:

MILLER—On Sunday morning, May 25, 1873, at at 5 o'clock, REUBEN M., youngest son of David W. and Nancy G. Miller, in the 24th year of his age.

PHILLIPS—On Sunday evening, May 25th, 1873, at 8 o'clock, FRANK H., infant son of H. H. and Annie Phillips, aged five months.

MUNHALL—On Monday morning May 26th, at 5 o'clock, JAMES MUNHALL, infant son of John and Annie Munhall, Braddocks Fields, aged one year and five months.

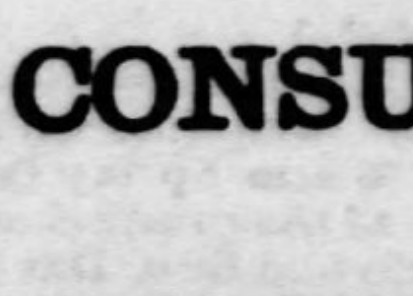
McLEAN—On Saturday morning, May 24, ANNIE M. P., wife of George McLean, and daughter of Captain James and Mary M. Boyd, in the 20th year of her age.

O'REILLY—On Monday evening, May 26, 1873, LULIE ELVIRA, daughter of John and Louisa O'Reilly, in the 15th year of her age.

GILNER—On Monday evening, May 26, 1873, JAMES GILNER, aged 46 years.

The Great Summer Invigorant.

The human skin is as full of holes as a fine sieve. Through these millions of orifices a considerable portion of the waste matter of the system exudes. But in warm summer weather, when the flow of prespiration is excessively copious, something besides the exhausted material of the body is evaporated. Nutritive elements of the blood, required for the sustenance and support of the living frame, pass through the pores, and the result is a loss of strength and vigor. It would be dangerous to check the leakage, for every pore is at once a ventilation and an escape pipe, and constipation of the skin is as detrimental to health as constipation of the bowels. The wisest course is to reinforce and vitalize the languid system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus enable it to bear without peril or inconvenience the extraordinary drain. The debility, lassitude and depression of spirits so general in hot weather, and which are too often the precursors of bilious attacks and painful affections of the bowels and the nerves, quickly disappear under the invigorating and regulating operation of this unequaled vegetable stimulant and alterative. To the feeble it is an article of prime necessity at all seasons and as even the robust are apt to wilt and languish under the devitalizing influence of a fervid temperature, the Bitters can be conscientiously recommended as a healthful summer tonic for all.



You can bet your BOTTOM DOLLAR—that there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is simply wonderful.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria

It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor Oil. my22

DR. KEYSER
ON
CONSUMPTION!

One of the most renowned Physicians in this city city for the treatment of all Lung and Chronic diseases, is Dr. Keyser, of Liberty street. He has devoted the best years of his life to the investigation and treatment of this class of maladies, and has an office fitted up in the rear of his Medicine Store. where patients will receive the best treatment that can be obtained for the cure of all such ailments. Dr. Keyser has demonstrated the truth beyond all cavil, that Consumption is a curable disease, as curable as any within the catalogue of human ills.

He can point with pride to persons who now walk our streets, in the robustness of good health, who, at one time, were wasting away under the sad influence of this fearful malady.

His plan of treatment is, in the most part, peculiar to himself, is restorative and strengthening, and builds up the constitution by gradual but sure means.

Dr. Keyser's Office in the rear of his medicine store. 167 Liberty street. His illustrated treatise on consumption free of charge to all who order it.

Speedily Cured

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 178 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

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No. 178 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. feb3-1yd&w

FOR SALE,

A FARM, one mile southwest of Old Harmony, in Butler county, Pa., containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres; about one half under good cultivation and the balance well timbered. There is a good two story frame house thereon, with outhouses and a large barn and a running stream of water through the farm. Also, never-failing springs convenient. Also, a coal bank, open, of the best quality of coal. This farm has been located by Prof. Pyly, and proves to lie over the great oil belt from Parker's by Green City, continuing through Butler county. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP STIFFLER, Rochester, Beaver county, or Dr. PYLE, New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa. 1tW

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The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop'r.

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE 176 Acres in Washington County Pa., of superior quality will improved. For further particulars address William Kerr, Station Pa. m31-3mW

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.